

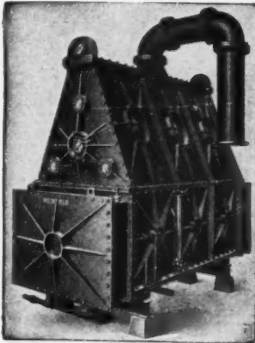
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JANUARY 15, 1921

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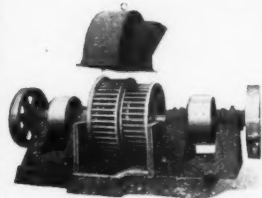


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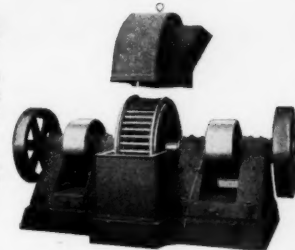
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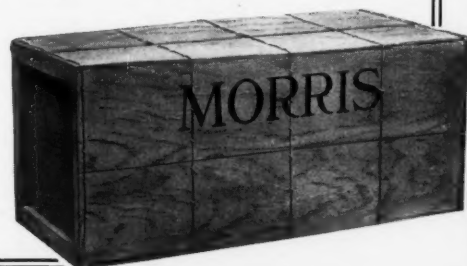


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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Chicago and New York, January 15, 1921.

No. 3.

Ask Funds to Fight Animal Disease

Representatives of farmers' organizations, agricultural newspapers, state agricultural departments and the National Livestock Exchange appeared last week before the House Committee on Appropriations and urged that Congress appropriate not less than \$3,500,000 to assist states in the eradication of tuberculosis among livestock.

Among the witnesses were John Thompson, editor of the Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.; J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; T. O. Price, representing the Department of Agriculture of New York State; and Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock Exchange.

Mr. Brown told the committee that tuberculosis in cattle and hogs causes an annual loss in the United States of approximately \$40,000,000, and that according to statistics just compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 10.9 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered during the last fiscal year were retained for tuberculosis. He said:

"Statistics show that there were a total of 37,492 cattle and 65,609 hogs wholly condemned as inedible during the past fiscal year. This means that 3,000 carloads of cattle and hogs were consigned to the rendering tanks for grease and fertilizer during the past year—a virtual waste of approximately 20,000 carloads of feed that went into these animals. In nearly all cases the disease tuberculosis is not discovered until the cattle and hogs are slaughtered under federal inspection, after they are paid for by the packers. The packers, however, do not stand this loss. They know the average percentage of losses caused by tuberculosis and when they buy they assume that a certain number will be condemned and prices are made accordingly.

"While it is known that tuberculosis is found in every state of the Union, the condemnations are much higher at some markets than at others. It stands to reason that any market where the percentage of condemnations run high, it is decidedly to the disadvantage of the shippers to that market. The commission merchants at these markets are fully awake to the seriousness of this situation and all of the principal exchanges in the Middle West have recently made appropriations for the purpose of aiding in every way possible the campaign now well started throughout the country, which we hope will not only keep this disease under control but will actually cause it to be stamped out during the next few years.

"We have gone far enough in this campaign to know that the time required to stamp out tuberculosis depends almost entirely upon the appropriations made avail-

able. We believe that this congress should appropriate not less than \$3,500,000 for co operative work with the various states. It will be the best kind of an investment from an economical standpoint and if the campaign is successfully waged, it will undoubtedly reduce to a large extent the prevalence of tuberculosis in the human family."

Witnesses told the committee that the various states together are appropriating about \$4,200,000 for tuberculosis eradication work during the coming year.

The value of tuberculosis eradication as a means of reducing tuberculosis in human families was emphasized by official figures presented to the committee. These figures showed that in tubercular children under 5 years of age 37.55 per cent of the total so infected in Great Britain were suffering with bovine tuberculosis whereas in the United States less than 25 per cent of tubercular children under 5 years of age had bovine tuberculosis. Great Britain has done practically nothing to stamp out tuberculosis in livestock.

FARMERS ASK FAIR FREIGHT RATES.

More equitable rates on mixed carlot shipments of livestock were requested by the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, at its two-day convention in Des Moines, which ended January 7. The American Federation was appealed to in the attempt to obtain a reduction in livestock selling charges.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were the following:

"That our federation co-operate with the American Federation in establishing a bureau of research for collecting and interpreting facts and figures relative to the production of farm crops and livestock and conditions which influence supply and demand.

"We recommend to our state legislature liberal appropriations for the eradication of tuberculosis from the livestock of the state.

"We support our legislative committee in their efforts to concentrate all agricultural work of a regulatory nature under one responsible head.

"We deem the present charges made by livestock commission firms to be excessive and unjust and ask our American federation to direct efforts to reduce these charges.

"We believe our livestock shippers are entitled to more equitable freight rates on mixed carload livestock shipments.

"We urge upon Congress the enactment of a tariff giving to agriculture the same measure of protection accorded to other interests, and demand that until such tariff schedules can be revised and made effec-

tive an embargo be laid against all importations coming in direct competition with the products from the American farms."

C. W. Hunt was re-elected president of the federation for the coming year.

PACKERS WIN DEMURRAGE CASE.

Attention was recently drawn to the proposal of the railroads to make substantial increases in existing demurrage rates. Their action had the approval of the National Industrial Traffic League, but the Traffic Committee of the Institute of American Meat & Packers, feeling that the proposed increase was unjustified, led a fight in opposition to it. As the result, the Commission suspended the tariffs in which the advanced rates were published, and assigned the case for hearing.

Subsequently, as the result of the numerous protests which followed the original protest made by the Institute, the National Industrial Traffic League reversed its position, and its Committee again conferred with the Committee of the American Railway Association. As the result of this conference, the following changes have been agreed upon:

That the increased rates be withdrawn and canceled.

That the changes in Rule 8, Section A, covering allowances on frozen commodities, be made effective at the earliest possible date.

That the change in Rule 9, Section E, covering allowances on account of railroad strikes, or the holding back of coal by carriers to protect their fuel supply, be made effective as early as possible.

That the hearing scheduled at Chicago for January 10, 1921, be canceled.

Subsequent to the announcement of this agreement, the Commission cancelled the Chicago hearing. Packers will note with interest and satisfaction that the new agreement eliminates entirely the proposed increased demurrage rates which were the chief cause of the Institute's protest.

BILL FOR IOWA LABOR COURT.

Iowa may have an industrial court similar to the one now in operation in Kansas if a bill which was introduced into the legislature of that state on January 12 is acted upon favorably. The bill would give the court jurisdiction in all industrial disputes involving the preparation of food products, the making of clothing, mining of fuel, and transportation. Strikes or lockouts would be forbidden in these essential industries. Penalties proposed are fines of \$300 to \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year or less.

Packers' Cost Accounting

Items under this head refer to matters connected with problems of packing-house accounting. The Committee on Standardized Cost Accounting of the Institute of American Meat Packers is constantly at work on such problems, and answers questions for members as well as carrying on its work of preparation of a standard book on packinghouse accounting.

Figuring Cost of Hogs and Cuts.

A packer in Indiana asks for information concerning a method of figuring first cost of hog cuts and lard as compared to hog prices. The Committee on Standardized Cost Accounting, through Chairman J. H. Bliss, replies in part as follows:

In the first place, there is no standard form or basis for figuring the first cost of cuts made from a hog as mentioned in your letter. The market quotations of lard cannot be considered as related directly to the live cost of hogs.

You should bear in mind that there is on the one hand the live hog market, the price of which fluctuates up and down, dependent upon factors effecting the live hog market alone; that is, the quantity of hogs coming into the market and the demand for live hogs for slaughter and shipping purposes.

On the other hand, you have the markets for the various hog products, hams, bellies, shoulders, lard, etc. Each of these markets fluctuate dependent upon the supply of such products in the market and the demand for them. It is obvious, of course, that over a long period of time there is a relation between the markets for the products and the market for the hogs, and the trends will be similar.

The important factor to bear in mind, however, is that the markets for the products and the markets for the hogs have no definite relation at any one period. Along these lines, we would refer you further to Part 4 of the book published by the Institute on "Accounting for the Hog Business," which deals with the method of determining prices for transfers between departments and for valuing inventories.

Your question seems to be principally the matter of the manner of making hog cut-out tests. The value and importance of accurate and dependable cut-out tests cannot be over-emphasized. In the book published by the Institute, Part 11, you will note the subject of hog cutting tests treated somewhat at length.

Page 11 gives a sample test form, which you will probably find satisfactory for your work. A form of this kind is for use in making an actual test of the cut-out of a lot of hogs. The actual cost of lot of dressed hogs is entered on the one hand, and on the other hand you have the actual weight and current market value of all of the various cuts made from the lot. The difference between these two obviously is the cut-out profit or loss.

For cut-out figuring purposes, page 14 gives another sample test form. This is a short test form designed for use in following the markets from day to day. You will note that it is based upon the cut-out of an actual lot of hogs, averaging 181 lbs. alive and weighing dressed in total 3,881 lbs.

You will also note that it shows several columns for price and amount. This may be used for pricing and figuring this representative test at any date by simply taking the current prices as of any date you wish and filling them in the price column and extending the proper figures in the amount column. This will give you an approximate test for this grade of hogs

based upon the markets of the date you choose.

To emphasize the point more clearly, assume we use the values of December 24th, 1920, filling them into this form. You would have the following results:

	% yield of live weight.	Market price 12-24-20.	Per cwt. alive.
Regular ham, 12-14	.1372	16½	\$ 2.26
Picnics, 4-6	.0520	11½	.58
Boston butts	.0412	15	.62
Clean plates	.0264	9½	.22
Dry salt butts	.0262	9	.20
Fancy bellies, 6-8	.0926	20½	1.90
Fat backs, 6-8	.0865	10	.86
Loins, 8-10	.0974	22	2.14
Spareribs	.0159	14	.22
Lean trimmings	.0307	8	.25
P. S. lard (rendered weight)	.0883	11½	1.06
Miscellaneous	.0468	4½	.21
Total	.7412		\$10.52

You will note from the above that the market price of pork products, as of December 24th, indicated a gross value per cwt. alive of \$10.52. From this should be deducted the cost of killing, dressing, chilling, and cutting, say for example \$1.50 per cwt. This would leave about \$9.02 per cwt. as the live value of the hog products at that date. If a lot of this grade of hogs were bought at \$8.75 per cwt. alive, this cut-out test would indicate a 27-cent per cwt. alive profit.

In using tests of this character it is highly important that a concern should develop its own figures, and on various grades of hogs, so that this short form test may be representative of their own yields and operating expenses, and of the particular grade of hogs they may be figuring.

The only method of obtaining these short-form test figures is to make physical cut-out tests as are outlined on page 11 of the Institute book. Lots which are deemed most representative may then be used as the basis for the foregoing short-form test.

We hope that this explanation may answer your questions and be of use to you. If you have any other questions, our committee would be glad to have you present them.

FARMERS OPPOSE LEGISLATION.

At its annual meeting last week the Nebraska State Farm Bureau Federation adopted resolutions declaring that a tariff was not the best solution for the farmer's present difficulties, but proposed market-reform instead. It also opposed a federal sales tax, and a rule that all important questions coming up in the federation should be decided by a state referendum of the members. An appropriation of \$500,000 for state tuberculosis work and reduction of animal disease also was recommended.

WARNING TO PACKERS

Meat packers and others in the meat industry seeking trade information and assistance, either technical or statistical, are advised that it is not necessary to pay money for certain kinds of special service along these lines. The Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe st., Chicago, or THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, will be glad to co-operate with packers and other trade inquirers in the securing of information and the giving of advice, and there will be no charge for the service.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

The following are complaints made to the Interstate Commerce Commission recently and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers:

Fresh and Salted Meats Between Points in Florida.—The commission has suspended until May 10, 1921, the operation of schedules in supplements Nos. 19, 20 and 22 to Agent Glenn's Florida Basis Book, I. C. C. No. A-194, I. & S. Docket No. 1278. These schedules propose cancellation of the proportional commodity rates on fresh meats, carloads, on salted meats in bulk, carloads, and on salted meat packed and in bulk in mixed carloads, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Tampa and other points in Florida.

Rates on Fresh Meats and Packinghouse Products.—A complaint filed December 22 entitled Wilson & Company, Inc., vs. John Barton Payne, as agent Docket No. 12067, charges unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory and unduly prejudicial rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Kansas City, Kans., to Tulsa, Okla. It asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation in the sum of \$25,000.

Rates on Fresh Meats from Nebraska City to Oklahoma City.—A complaint has been filed by Wilson & Company, Inc., of Oklahoma, et al., vs. John Barton Payne, as agent, charging unjust and unreasonable rates on fresh meat from Nebraska City, Nebr., to Oklahoma City, Okla. The prayer asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation in the sum of \$700.

Rates From Dubuque, Iowa, to Points in Central Freight Association Territory.—A complaint was filed December 21, entitled Corn Belt Packing Company et al. vs. Ann Arbor et al., Docket No. 12068, charging unjust, unreasonable, prejudicial and discriminatory rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Dubuque, Iowa, to points in the Central Freight Association territory, as compared with rates from St. Louis to the same points. It asks for just, reasonable and non-discriminatory rates.

Rates on fresh meat.—Armour & Company have filed a complaint entitled Armour & Company vs. Wabash et al., Docket No. 12046. It attacks as unjust and unreasonable rates on fresh meat and mixed carlots of food products containing fresh meat, from Chicago to Gary, Ind., shipped between January 1, 1918, and March 15, 1919. It asks for just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Reparation awarded on shipments of sulphuric acid.—In the case of Swift & Company vs. Director-General as agent, Docket No. 11629, opinion No. 6510, 59 I. C. C., 551, charging unreasonable rates on sulphuric acid in tank cars from Troy, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga., reparation was awarded and the carrier expressed willingness to make such reparation to the basis of \$3.70 per ton.

Rate on empty tank cars.—A new complaint filed by Procter & Gamble Company vs. Director-General as agent, Docket No. 12055, filed December 18, charges as unjust and unreasonable a rate of 6 cents per mile on empty tank cars from Milton, Pa., to North and South Carolina destinations. The prayer asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Failure to absorb switching and terminal charges on livestock.—Docket No. 12048, Omaha Livestock Exchange vs. C. M. & St. P. et al., attacks as unreasonable and

(Continued on page 27.)

RELATION OF LIVESTOCK TO FOOD SUPPLY

Points of Importance Brought Out in New Way

Written for The National Provisioner by F. A. Pearson.

The recent conflict in Europe and conditions following it have localized our attention on our food supply as nothing else short of starvation could have done. "Food will win the war," and "an army moves on its stomach," are commonplace expressions today. Food supply has been an important question from the time of the Biblical story of Pharaoh and Joseph, with the seven years of plenty and the seven years of famine, to the present, with our complicated system of carrying food reserves from seasons of plenty to seasons of scarcity, and from lands of plenty to lands of scarcity.

Since the time of Joseph and his reserves of food there have been many famines. Today, thanks to our knowledge and modes of travel, famines are less likely to occur than they were one or two hundred years ago. Today a shortage of food in one part of the world is supplied from the abundance of another part of the world.

Sources of Food.

Throughout the past our sources of food supply have been plants, domesticated animals, fish and game. Man in earlier times depended on what nature spontaneously brought forth. The Eskimo of the north still exists under the primitive conditions. Living in the bleak and bitter cold north, the Eskimo must seek the shores of the arctic in order to combine the advantages of the land and water in his search for food, which is largely game. This stage is often termed the extractive stage. The second period, the pastoral stage, finds man herding cattle and sheep in order to maintain a supply of food. In the third period, the agricultural stage, man has developed machinery, crude at first, with which to till the land and produce crops.

Difference in Food Reserves.

Distinction should be made between what may be called seasonal food reserves and yearly food reserves. Seasonal food reserves refer to foods carried from seasons when they are abundant to seasons of scarcity. In our present state of civilization man stores cereals and perishable products like butter and eggs during the summer months for consumption during the winter months. Wheat is stored in elevators, butter in cold storage and other products in warehouses.

Yearly food reserves present an entirely different problem. Most of the corn, oats, hay, wheat, butter, cheese and canned goods are consumed within eight to ten months of the time of production and cannot without loss be carried for more than one year. In many cases it is not feasible to carry large reserves of food in storage from year to year because of bulkiness, high storage costs, insects, fire risks, depreciation, money involved and other cheaper reserves.

Livestock may be considered the yearly food reserves or the great "shock absorber" of our national food supply. Crops are limited by hours of sunshine, winds,

temperature, rainfall, and length of growing season. When climatic conditions are favorable large crops are produced. A small percentage of the foodstuffs produced are consumed directly by man, and the remainder, the larger proportion, is fed to livestock, only a small percentage of the crops being carried over the year. During such a period the nation consumes only its surplus livestock. If crops are poor the nation consumes relatively larger proportion of the crops and less is fed to livestock. Under these conditions we eat our surplus stock and possibly some of the reserve. If the nation should experience a crop failure, the people would consume practically all the grain, surplus livestock and a goodly proportion of the livestock reserves. Consequently, in the absence of a great demand for food by foreign countries a severe food stringency in this country was more or less remote. If our cereal production should be seriously curtailed, the nation was assured of an abundant supply of food in the form of livestock.

America, Food and the Past Conflict.

The eyes of the allies were focused on the food reserves of America. The ability of a nation like the United States to supply with food nations like England and France during these times when their national energies are directed towards war lies in the fact that we have been a meat eating nation. This means that the people of the United States have under cultivation a far larger area than would be necessary if we were a cereal consuming people. Hence our ability in the present emergency to furnish our allies with food stuffs does not lie in the fact that we had an oversupply of animal products or cereal products under normal conditions of living, but it lies in the fact that if conditions demand it, we can change from a meat eating to a cereal eating people, thus setting free as it were, a large surplus of cereals heretofore fed to stock which could feed a larger number of people when consumed directly than when consumed indirectly in the form of livestock. If the people of the United States had always been a cereal consuming people, as Ireland or China, we would have had only a relatively small crop area under cultivation. If then an excessive demand for food had been

(Continued on page 51.)

Iowa Feeders Plan to Stabilize Market

A plan which proposes to regulate the marketing of cattle, and thereby do away with violent fluctuations, was adopted by the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, at their annual convention in Des Moines, December 15. The plan is based on the report of C. W. Harlan, who has been acting as the representative of the Association in Chicago, and who has made a study of market conditions at that center during a period of about eight months.

It is the plan of the association to determine in a normal year how many feeders go to the country week by week, and how many fat cattle come to the market. With this information available, says Wallace's Farmer in describing the plan, and with information on hand in regard to the state of the market as regards foreign and local demand, it will be possible for the market director to direct the supply of fat cattle to terminals in such manner as to conform to the demands of the period.

Producers to Stand Expense.

The marketing agreement provides that the expenses of the association shall be met by a levy of not to exceed 20 cents per head. This charge is to be collected by the marketing agency through which the producers sell.

The association in the terms of the marketing agreement is named as the purchasing agent for the purchase of stocker and feeder cattle. It is agreed that the producer will prepare his cattle for market under the direction and advice of the association to the extent of distributing his production of different kinds and classes over different months. The producer, having himself set or having agreed to supply cattle to the market in certain months, agrees to forward these cattle to the market on such days of the said months as the

market director of the association shall direct.

Under the proposed plan the cattle feeder will decide early in the fall as to how many cattle he can safely handle through the winter months. He will notify the market director of the association to this effect and as to the month in which he desires his feeders to be purchased and the month he desires to sell his fat cattle.

Director Will Advise Feeders.

Having received this information, the market director will consult his figures on the supply of feeders to the country and of fat cattle to the terminal market and will note whether the number of feeders going to the country in a certain month is below or above the normal amount. If the number seems too high he will inform the feeder of the situation and advise him to make his purchase at a different time. In the same way if the feeder desires to market at a time of year when it seems likely that the market will be flooded, he can be advised by the market director to plan for a different month.

In case unexpected conditions of the market arise and the month for marketing fat cattle is not as good a market month as had been expected, it will be the duty of the market director to notify the feeders who have cattle due in Chicago in that month to prepare to finish only a certain percentage of the cattle they have on hand and to hold over the rest of the supply until a later date, or else send them in a little earlier. In the same way the feeder will be instructed to send his cattle to the market to arrive on a certain day. In this way it is believed that the receipts of cattle can be evenly spread over the entire month and the day to day fluctuations done away with.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co.; Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

FEEDING COAL TO HOGS.

The following inquiry comes from a packer in North Carolina:

Editor The National Provisioner:

When hogs that are offered for slaughter have been fed soft coal, are they docked a certain percentage, or just what is the practice and custom?

The question is answered as follows by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers:

There is nothing legitimate in feeding soft coal to hogs, as that is a deception and a waste. It really is an infraction of the law, as it is a species of fraud, and we are satisfied that there is no packer in the business who would buy hogs where the weight has been increased by feeding soft coal.

There are no rules for docking hogs handled in that manner. There is no way by which a buyer could tell that the weight had been increased by that process

unless he saw the actual feeding of the coal, and in that event he would not purchase the hogs under any conditions.

The feeding of hogs in the stock yards is generally alluded to in livestock parlance as "fill." The National Live Stock Exchange rules provide that livestock is to be fed and watered and rested only to the extent of humanitarian reasons, and the filling process is not particularly calculated to make weight, although it is manipulated to a greater or less extent by commission firms in the interests of their shippers, and it is a source of considerable discussion in trading.

The only protection the buyer has in that event is to consider where an excess feed and water has been given, and in bidding on the livestock to make his price accordingly. Naturally he would not pay as much for a load of hogs which has been overfed as he would for one which had been given the minimum feed in line with the above suggestions.

HOLDING FROZEN MEATS FOR CURE.

On this page in the issue of December 18 an inquirer asked for the best method of handling hams and bacon after curing, and the question was answered by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice. A Kansas packer now asks for advice as to carrying hams and bellies fresh frozen, to be cured as required, when he does not have a 5 to 10 degree freezer temperature available. A member of the committee replies as follows on this point:

We much prefer to carry our hams and

bacon in the freezer green, and hold them until we have occasion to use them; then take them out and place them in cure at regular curing temperatures. The packer from Kansas states in his inquiry the following:

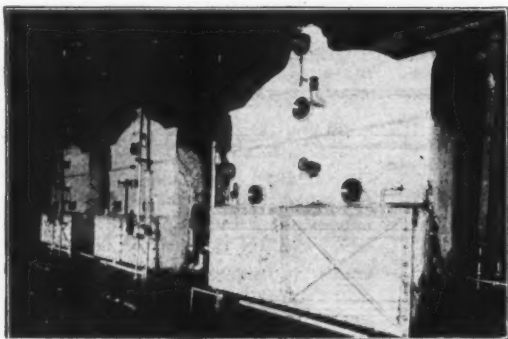
"What are you going to suggest for the fellow who does not have 5 to 10 degrees temperature? What method would you recommend for carrying hams and bellies fresh frozen and cure out as required, and what temperature would you consider adequate?"

The answer to this is as follows:

Hams and bacon should be frozen around zero to 5 degrees below for 72 hours, and then taken out and placed in a temperature of 12 above and left there until they are desired for cure.

The product should be taken out of the freezer at that time and thawed out and defrosted for at least 72 to 96 hours, or at least until the meat is thoroughly defrosted all the way through. It is a dangerous practice to sharp-freeze hams much higher than zero, and it is certainly bad practice to carry them in storage freezers that ever run higher than 12 degrees above.

It is quite possible, if you have larger freezer spaces, to freeze hams and bacon in rooms from zero to 12 degrees above and store them in the same temperature, but this is not the proper method of procedure. The product should be sharp frozen at extremely low temperatures and never carried in the freezer storage higher than 12 degrees above. If you do not have freezer temperatures 12 degrees above zero or lower, you cannot successfully carry hams and bellies fresh frozen, and cure out as required.



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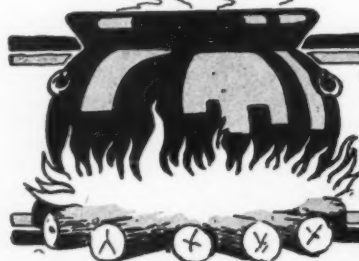
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

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Meat Packers and the American
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Supply Association

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ABOUT POLITICAL CONTROL.

During a recent discussion on the floor
of the United States Senate, Senator Reed
of Missouri, in referring to the anti-packer
legislation and the appointment of a com-
mission to control the livestock industry,
said:

"We talk about discretion and vesting dis-
cretion in a board. We always assume
when we vest these discretionary powers,
that they are going to be exercised wisely.
We forget that the authority to exercise
a power wisely is also a power to exercise
it unwisely, and that when we vest these
powers in a little coterie of gentlemen who
are brought in here to Washington, most
always inexperienced, most always incom-
petent to make a living at home, and
therefore belonging to the brigade who
are seeking a salary and a livelihood away
from home, that the power of discretion
that we vest in them is very likely to be
unwisely exercised."

Therein is contained an eloquent argu-
ment against the packer control bills. How
can any man or group of men competent
to fairly administer these laws be at-
tracted by the salaries to be paid? If
competent, they are already employed in
lines of business where ability counts;
and if incompetent, then the industry
could well afford to pension them and
exile them to some locality where their
mild form of insanity would do little harm.

We have had enough of theorists and
ambitious spellbinders in official Wash-
ington. If there exists any superman
capable of handling a job of this mag-
nitude, his talent and ability might well be
used in productive channels. If the job
is to be used merely as a "stepping stone"
for some politician with ambitions to
reach some particular office, the men who
have built up this great industry will have
labored in vain.

KEEP TO FUNDAMENTALS.

The controlling and outstanding factor
in the business situation today is the re-
latively small movement of raw materials
and manufactured goods, even at reduced
prices. This, in the opinion of the Na-
tional Bank of Commerce of New York, is
because stocks of goods in the hands of
retailers are sufficient to meet the needs
of a somewhat lessened demand of the
consuming public. Consumers are restrict-
ing their buying in part because of some
curtailment of their purchasing power, but
even more because of a willingness to wait
until retail prices reflect the lower levels
of primary prices.

Improvement of business activity awaits
adjustment of retail prices to a level sat-
isfactory to the public. It is clear that farm-
ers, for example, who constitute the largest
single class of consumers, and who have

already experienced a substantial reduc-
tion in the prices of their products, will
not renew their buying on anything other
than a hand-to-mouth scale until the price
of what they buy bears a closer relation
to the price of what they have to sell.

This necessary readjustment of prices to
consumers is now under way, and will be
expected to make more rapid progress in
the future. Its progress will be hastened
by the coming into the market of goods
which are already being produced on
lower cost levels for labor and material.

Sentiment respecting future conditions,
which until lately had been almost uni-
formly depressed, is now noticeably im-
proving in many directions. This better
feeling does not go to the point of op-
timism, but there is evident a degree of
confidence, which was previously lacking,
in the ability of commerce and industry to
meet the future successfully and to con-
duct business with reasonable profit.

What is now required is courage and re-
spect for fundamental economic principles,
says the same banking authority. Artifi-
cial palliatives which are being urged with
a view to obviating the difficulties of the
adjustment—particularly proposals involv-
ing further inflation and cheapening of
credit—must be avoided. Such measures,
if adopted, could only result in the impair-
ment of the strength of the credit struc-
ture, and in prolonging and increasing the
difficulties of an adjustment which world-
wide conditions have made inevitable.

PUT THE DOLLAR AT WORK.

A concerted effort to teach the Ameri-
can people the importance of putting every
dollar in the nation at work in 1921 is to
be made during the week beginning Jan-
uary 17th. This will be nationally ob-
served as Thrift Week. Under the gen-
eral direction of the Y. M. C. A., organiza-
tions interested in bank savings, insur-
ance, home building and sound securities
will carry to every part of the nation the
gospel of work and save. The savings di-
vision of the Treasury Department, as its
share in the success of the week, is issuing
a pamphlet entitled "Bossing Your Dol-
lars," for the use of boys and young men
in industry. The keynote of this pamphlet
is found in the statement, "The time to
begin to save is the day you begin to
work."

The need of America today is the work-
ing dollar. Countless millions of these
dollars are now sleeping between mat-
tresses and in bureau drawers. It is the
purpose of Thrift Week to wake these up,
to increase active capital for the benefit of
every individual in the country, and for
the nation at large.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Hotchkiss Beef Company, Port Chester, N. Y., has been dissolved.

The dissolution is reported of the Alliance Packing Company, Alliance, Nebr.

The city of Winston-Salem, N. C., has issued bonds for \$150,000 and will erect an abattoir.

The Levine Packinghouse, Des Moines, Iowa, has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$7,000.

The Bloom Dressed Beef Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of \$10,000.

The Welsh Packing Co., Springfield, Mo., will increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Cudahy Packing Company's branch at Birmingham, Ala., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$8,000, estimated.

The Henry Abrams Meat Corporation has been organized in the Borough of Bronx, New York City, with a capital of \$5,000.

The Hamlin Cotton Oil Company, Hamlin, Tex., plan to rebuild their cottonseed hullhouse, which burned at a loss of \$10,000.

H. G. Schneider will erect an abattoir and reducing plant in El Paso, Tex., at a cost of \$20,000, and will later build a packing plant.

The Sausage Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has bought a store and warehouse building at Penn avenue and Twenty-second street.

The Lone Star Grocery Company has been organized at Amarillo, Tex. The company is capitalized at \$500,000 and will do a wholesale grocery and meat business.

Hundreds of hams and sides of bacon in the smokehouse of the Eckart Packing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., were destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at \$2,500.

The Fort Bend County Cotton Oil Company has sold its plant in Richmond, Tex., to the state of Texas. It will be operated

by convict labor and is opening for business immediately.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Terre Haute Abattoir & Stock Yards Company, Terre Haute, Ind., increasing the company's capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The McCrary Fish & Poultry Company has been incorporated at San Antonio, Tex., with a capital stock of \$4,000. The incorporators are J. T. Hamner, T. A. McCrary and E. L. Hamner.

Fitts Brothers have incorporated at Framingham, Mass., with a capital of \$10,000, to deal in meats and provisions. The incorporators are Arthur B. Fitts, Rufus W. Hardy and Ernest R. Hollis.

Cocoon oil is now being manufactured in Tampa, Fla., under the direction of A. P. McKee, formerly with the Royal Palm Soap Company, who is carrying on the business in connection with Ppage & Company, cocoon importers.

W. F. McGuire has incorporated at Ossining, N. Y., to deal in wholesale and retail meats and groceries. The capital stock of the concern is \$5,000 and the directors and shareholders are William F. McGuire and Thomas G. Barnes, of Ossining.

The Elko Meat & Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Elko, Nev., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company plans to erect a modern cold storage plant and to carry on a wholesale meat business, buying and killing their own stock.

M. D. Singer & Company, 3451 Forest avenue, Chicago, have incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The company will manufacture, can and deal in fruits, vegetables and meat products. The incorporators are E. M. Aaron, Samuel Aaron and A. G. Newman.

Ottenheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The company is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of food products, refrigerators and butcher supplies. They also do an import and export business.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., until 11:00 a. m., January 25, 1921, for furnishing the Marine Corps 500 cases of corned beef in \$1 tins, for delivery to the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

The new plant of the Memphis Packing Corporation, at Memphis, Tenn., was formally opened on Monday, January 10. The plant is one of the most modern in the country and is completely equipped with modern machinery. It represents an investment of \$900,000, including the stockyards, which will be operated by another company. Officers of the corporation are:

Joseph Newburger, president; S. M. Williamson, active vice-president; L. K. Salisbury, vice-president; W. L. Huntley, Jr., treasurer. J. L. McCabe is general manager of the plant.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, R. J. Dunham; vice-president and general manager, E. Buckingham; assistant general manager, W. H. Schellberg; secretary and treasurer, M. L. Shawcross; assistant secretary and treasurer, R. J. Regan; yard superintendent, Roy Bernard; board of directors, R. J. Dunham, E. Buckingham, W. Farnam Smith, E. P. Peck, John D. Creighton, R. C. Howe, Frank T. Ransom, Lee W. Spratlen and Heber Hord.

WOOL MEN TRY DIRECT MARKETING.

An experiment in the co-operative marketing of lambs was authorized by the executive committee of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association at its annual convention in Casper, Wyo., which closed Saturday, January 10. The association will conduct the experiment by selling direct to feeders, thus attempting to eliminate professional buyers and sale through stockyards channels. Sheep pelts will also be handled by this method, selling direct to the manufacturer in carload lots, pelts which are now lumped off in small lots to buyers. On the basis of the showing made this year the committee hopes to put co-operative marketing on a contract basis in another year and market all lambs through the association organization.

At the closing session of the convention on Saturday, Dr. J. M. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., was re-elected president of the association for the sixth consecutive time.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal Meat Inspection Service are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—Jacob Branfman, 178 Delancey street, New York, N. Y.; Anderson & Tarlow, 482-484 Austin place, New York, N. Y.; Quin Wo, Chung Kee & Co., 105 Park street, New York, N. Y.; Dold Packing Co., Twenty-seventh street, Omaha, Nebr.; C. A. Burnette Co., 827-839 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill.; Palmine Co., Inc., Palisade avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Keystone Instant Food Co., Inc., Triangle street, Danbury, Conn.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—Allied Packers, Inc., Bay and Hammond streets, Macon, Ga.; Carolina Packing Company of South Carolina, Orangeburg, S. C.

Meat Inspection Reinaugurated Following Suspension.—John Groce & Son, Circleville, Ohio.

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MEAT PACKERS
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hog Receipts Larger—Prices Easier—Packing Still Moderate—Export Movement Fair—Advancing Exchange—Moderate Stock Movement.

From the low prices for the season which were made last week there has been a fractional rally in pork products, but with limited activity of trade, and continued uncertainty as to price; buyers continue to operate very conservatively but there is a steady demand for product which is reflected in the position of fresh meats, and in the comparative moderate stocks of product. The monthly report of the stocks at the leading markets showed moderate gains in both lard and meats, but the totals are considerably less than last year, and when it is remembered that the stocks of beef products are less than last year, the supplies available are distinctly under a year ago. This with the lower price means a much less burdensome financial position than was the case during the fall, and the lower prices mean so much less of a banking problem both in the handling of stock and product.

The total stock of product reported on hand at the six leading points represented the outturn from about 1,500,000 hogs compared with the total on hand at the maximum in the spring representing a total of about 7,000,000 hogs. The amount of money required to finance the packing operations and the storage product is therefore hugely reduced compared with the early part of last year, and the problem now is whether at the present rate of exports, domestic exports and packing there will be the huge increase in product stock this year, as has been the case the past few years during the winter packing operations.

The total number of hogs received in Chicago during December was 912,058, compared with 1,091,187 last year, a de-

crease of 179,329. The average weight increased 4 lbs. during the year so that actual loss in movement was not as heavy as seemed on the face of the report. Packing operations for the winter season continue, however, to show a decrease and with the smaller number of hogs in the country this decrease is likely to continue.

Exports for the week varied but slightly compared with the previous week, but show a distinct falling off in meats compared with last year. The decrease from last year in meat exports for the week was 38,000,000 lbs. with the total for the week amounting to 12,287,000 lbs., of which more than half was to the United Kingdom. The exports of lard were 11,086,000 lbs., again largely for the Continent. The comparatively liberal shipment of lard and the heavy outward movement of other fats emphasizes the urgent need of the continent for fats of all kinds.

The Bureau of Markets in this week's issue of the Market Reporter gives a comparative statement of the movement of the livestock prices during the past year at Chicago. The chart shows a fairly steady price of hogs from just below to just above \$16 until the end of August when there was a sharp advance on top prices to just over \$18, followed by a decline of just about 50 per cent with the low price touched in December. The movement of cattle prices was a little less regular. The prices started in high in January, declining during the late winter and spring months over \$5 a hundred, nearly recovering this decline during the late summer and early fall, but dropped to the lowest prices of the season in December the same as hogs. A very interesting comparison of the price and movement shows that the receipts of cattle were very uniform throughout the season at Chicago, but there was a wide range of movement at all points in the latter part of the year. The maximum receipts of the season were in September, October and November falling off rapidly in December. This movement was followed very closely for part of the time by the movement of hogs. The heavy movement of hogs for the year was last January,

steadily falling off during the late summer and early fall, but became heavy in November, dropping during December with the decline in hog prices.

The strong advance in the sterling exchange market has created the possibility of a larger movement of all kinds of products for export. With sterling exchange up from the recent low levels of below \$3.50 to nearly \$3.80 the advance is equal to a rise of about 10 per cent in the purchasing power of the other side and this has been reflected to a large extent by the recent advance in wheat. Although wheat has advanced about 25c a bushel it was offered at a lower price in shillings c.i.f. the other side, than it was offered at prior to the advance. In January, when wheat was selling around \$1.60 in Chicago, the British Commission bought wheat at 97s, 6d and this week it was offered at 96s notwithstanding the fact that the American price had gone up from around \$1.60 to above \$1.80. With the American price of pork products and beef products substantially unchanged or at the low levels for the season, the advance in sterling has been equivalent to a decline of about 10 per cent in the c.i.f. price to the other side.

PORK—The market the past week was dull and steady for domestic and export. At New York mess was quoted at \$25.30, family \$40@44, short clears \$33@37, while at Chicago mess was quotable at \$25.

LARD—The market ruled dull and firm notwithstanding large hog receipts. Rumors were current of export demand but no business was confirmed. At New York prime western was quoted at \$14.00@14.10, middle western \$13.50@13.60, refined to the Continent 15½c, South American 16c, Brazil kegs 17c and compound 11@11½c, according to brand. New York City lard was 13c nominal. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at 13c, loose lots \$1.10 under January and leaf lard at 12½c.

BEEF—The market was quiet and steady. At New York mess was quoted \$16@18, packet \$19@21, family \$27@29 and extra India mess \$45@48.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.



Adjustment →
Steam Valve →
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It Prevents Mutilated Skins in Hog Dehairing

The diagram below illustrates the application of the No. 16 Regulator to Hog Scraper Tanks. It positively prevents changes in temperature of the water.



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PROTEST ON LIVESTOCK RATES.

Attorneys representing the National Livestock Shippers' League, the American National Livestock Association, the National Wool Growers' Association, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, and the Kansas Live Stock Association, have filed a complaint against 185 western railroads, attacking the livestock rates now in effect as the result of increases made in recent years.

The complaint describes the depleted financial condition of the livestock producers and urges this as one reason justifying emergency action. Among the specific allegations made in the complaint are the following:

1. That the commission is without authority of law to prescribe other than just and reasonable rates.
2. That the allowance of one-half of one per cent in addition to the 5½ per cent on the alleged value of the railroads was unlawful.
3. That valuations used by the commission were enormously greater than the fair value * * * under any standard of value known to law.
4. That under the carriers' system of accounting the shipper was required to pay operating expenses, which included: (a) taxes of various kinds, a hitherto unheard of proposition; (b) maintenance expenses which should have been charged to capital account, since the improvements will last for many years.
5. That the group system of computing returns requires the shipper to pay excessive rates to well managed roads already earning more than 6 per cent.
6. That by reason of this system which forces the shipper to pay rates yielding an average return to all railroads in the group, he is required to stand as a guarantor against losses by reason of the poor judgment of builders of unnecessary railroads; lack of volume of tonnage; inefficiency in operation; and other conditions beyond his control.
7. That as a condition precedent to granting increases of this character, the railroads must be honestly, economically and efficiently managed and operated, and that this is not being done as required.
8. That the application of a flat percentage advance in the case of long-haul rates resulted in unreasonable and discriminatory adjustments.

Packers shipping livestock in the western territory will be interested in the case, and so too will the packers have to see to it that a corresponding readjustment of meat rates must follow any change in the rates on livestock.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 11, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4¼c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@2¼c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 8¼@8½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50@2.75 gal.; Cochon cocoanut oil, 15@15½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c lb.; cottonseed oil, 8½@9c lb.; soya bean oil, 8@8½c lb.; corn oil, 9@9½c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 13@14c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude, 7@7½c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6¼c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 16c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 10c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 9c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@21c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4½@5c lb.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the Atlantic ports by countries of destination, for the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Meats, lbs.
Liverpool	2,072,000	2,019,000	1,787,000
London	1,967,000	1,763,000	2,097,000
Bristol	1,106,000	1,154,000	30,000
Other English ports	30,000	1,118,000	138,000
Antwerp	4,442,000	2,141,000	180,000
Germany	502,000	123,000	120,000
Holland	810	4,330	11,086,000
France	123,000	12,287,000	
Other continental ports			
Elsewhere			
Total	4,330	11,086,000	12,287,000

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Jan. 6, 1921:

CATTLE.						
Sales—			Top price good steers			
Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	
Jan. 6, 1920.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6, 1920.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6, 1920.	Dec. 30.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)...	4,430	4,003	1,552	\$11.25	\$13.75	\$12.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)...	429	475	232	11.25	12.50	10.00
Montreal (E. End)...	647	840	243	11.25	12.50	10.00
Winnipeg...	1,071	2,619	408	7.50	12.00	8.00
Calgary...	750	1,313	387	7.50	11.25	7.25
Edmonton...	314	498	129	7.50	10.25	7.50

CALVES.						
	Sales			Top price good calves		
	Week ending Jan. 6, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 30, 1919.	Week ending Dec. 30, 1919.	Week ending Jan. 6, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 30, 1919.	Week ending Dec. 30, 1919.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	531	552	125	\$17.50	\$22.50	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	164	220	56	16.00	17.00	13.00
Montreal (E. End)	183	196	70	16.00	17.00	13.00
Winnipeg	141	78	33	11.00	11.00	9.00
Calgary	164	69	108	8.75	8.50	8.00
Edmonton	42	12	29	7.50	9.00	7.00

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Jan. 6, 1921, as follows:

	Sales.			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	Jan. 6, 1920.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6, 1921.	Jan. 6, 1920.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 6, 1921.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,084	2,234	837	\$13.25	\$19.00	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	162	1,120	818	12.50	16.50	12.00
Montreal (E. End)	384	763	573	12.50	16.50	12.00
Winnipeg	329	336	727	11.50	15.00	10.00
Calgary	1,461	1,088	425	11.50	10.50	10.00
Edmonton	3	727	138	9.50	11.50	10.00

MEAT INSPECTION FOR CALIFORNIA.

Believing that the Marysville, Calif., meat inspection law is the best of its kind in the state, and one that should be statewide in its application, the State Veterinary Association and the California Cattle-men's Association are having drawn a similar measure which Assemblyman Ed Lewis will introduce at the next session of the state legislature.

TAX ON IMPORTED STORED MEATS.

Imported dressed meats held in storage in this country for 60 days would be taxed 10 cents per pound under a bill which has been introduced into the House of Representatives. A tax of 5 cents a pound is proposed for each additional 30 days of storage.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Jan. 6, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	—Sales—		Top price good selects			
	Week ending Jan. 6, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 30, 1920.	Week ending Jan. 6, 1920.	Same week ending Dec. 30, 1920.		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,048	7,476	2,540	\$17.00	\$18.50	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	961	1,320	475	18.00	19.75	18.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,055	717	361	18.00	19.75	18.50
Winnipeg	3,476	6,139	668	15.25	17.00	15.00
Calgary	459	638	107	16.75	16.95	16.25
Edmonton	294	678	104	15.75	16.50	15.75

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Jan. 1 to Jan. 7, 1921:

January			January		
1	3	5	1	3	5
Chicago	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
New York	57	57	57	57	57
Boston	55	55	55½	55½	55½
Philadelphia	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

January			Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:		
1	3	5	This week.	Last week.	*Last year.
Chicago	28,442	23,327	28,442	23,327	28,442
New York	27,713	20,756	27,713	20,756	27,713
Boston	6,344	7,794	6,344	7,794	6,344
Philadelphia	9,943	7,296	9,943	7,296	9,943
Total	72,442	68,173	72,442	68,173	72,442

*Holidays.

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

Into storage.			Out of storage.		
Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1920.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1920.	Jan. 8, 1921.
Chicago	83,769	277,073	12,389,095	11,903,768	12,389,095
New York	1,612	172,860	1,329,295	16,059,285	1,329,295
Boston	79,324	121,306	8,130,854	6,471,761	8,130,854
Philadelphia	11,700	72,470	2,794,969	1,332,905	2,794,969
Total	176,405	643,709	31,644,243	35,667,519	31,644,243

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Jan. 8, 1921, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			From		
Week ended	Week ended	Week ended	Nov. 1, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1921.	Nov. 1, 1921.
Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 10, 1920.	Jan. 10, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.
United Kingdom	90	90	235	235	235
Continent	3,518	3,518	10,689	10,689	10,689
So. and Cent. Amer.	1,080	1,080	1,345	1,345	1,345
West Indies	1,210	1,210	4,472	4,472	4,472
B. N. A. Colonies	32	32	51	51	51
Other countries	4,198	4,198	291	291	291
Totals	4,198	2,702	17,083	17,083	17,083

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			From		
Week ended	Week ended	Week ended	Nov. 1, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1921.	Nov. 1, 1921.
Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 10, 1920.	Jan. 10, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.
United Kingdom	54,969,600	54,969,600	63,593,500	63,593,500	63,593,500
Continent	4,890,500	18,575,400	43,393,769	43,393,769	43,393,769
So. and Cent. Amer.	90,845	90,845	162,856	162,856	162,856
West Indies	605,130	605,130	2,361,267	2,361,267	2,361,267
B. N. A. Colonies	141,212	141,212	116,816	116,816	116,816
Other countries	21,177	21,177	152,965	152,965	152,965
Totals	13,936,500	74,493,364	109,781,102	109,781,102	109,781,102

LARD, LBS.			From		
Week ended	Week ended	Week ended	Nov. 1, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1921.	Nov. 1, 1921.
Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 10, 1920.	Jan. 10, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.	Jan. 8, 1921.
United Kingdom	6,359,409	4,813,200	36,029,380	36,029,380	36,029,380
Continent	14,341,616	10,481,580	88,999,720	88,999,720	88,999,720
So. and Cent. Amer.	118,828	118,828	515,921	515,921	515,921
West Indies	541,143	541,143	1,219,023	1,219,023	1,219,023
B. N. A. Colonies	46,229	46,229	2,500	2,500	2,500
Other countries	41,804	41,804	83,320	83,320	83,320
Totals	20,692,016	16,043,334	126,849,864	126,849,864	126,849,864

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			Pork,		
From—	lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.		
New York	3,518	5,759,500	15,705,016		
Portland, Me.	3,078,000	3,078,000	3,078,000		
Boston	3,543,000	3,543,000	4,987,000		
New Orleans	680	1,556,000			
St. John, N. B.					
Total week	4,198	13,936,500	20,692,016		
Previous week	50	11,005,500	11,916,304		
Two weeks ago	550	9,650,700	29,116,880		
Cor. week, 1919	2,702	74,493,364	16,043,334		

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Jan. 8, 1921:

	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Decrease.
Pork	3,416,600	1,722,200	1,694,400
Bacon and hams	109,781,102	344,887,763	235,106,661
Lard	126,849,864	133,391,403	6,541,539

*Increase.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was very quiet but very steady with no important price changes. No important sales were reported, but offerings were noticeably smaller and sentiment in the trade was decidedly less pessimistic. This was partly due to the better feeling in the cotton oil market and the steadier tone in oil and greases. At New York prime city tallow was quoted at 5½¢ nominal, special loose 6¼¢ bid and edible 9¢ nominal. At Chicago, packers No. 1 was quoted at 5½¢@6¢ and edible 7¼¢@7½¢.

OLEO STEARINE—The market was fairly active the past week and moved irregularly with the undertone firm. Prices sold off to 8¼¢ with moderate sales, but rallied to 8½¢ almost immediately. Sentiment continued favorable towards the market and the western markets were firm. At New York oleo was quoted at 8½¢ asked and at Chicago at 8¼¢@8½¢.

OLEO OIL—The market was dull and easy and about a half cent under a week ago. At New York extra was quoted at 17¢ and at Chicago at 14¢@14½¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was dull and steady and about unchanged. At New York pure refined was quoted at \$1.10 a gal., extra No. 1 at 90¢, No. 1 at 85¢ and prime 80¢@85¢.

LARD OIL—The market was very quiet and unchanged from a week ago. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.50@1.55 a gal., winter strained \$1.10@1.20, extra No. 1 80¢@85¢, No. 1 at 78¢@80¢ and prime at 75¢@78¢.

GREASES—The market for greases the past week, while not active, was firmer and a shade higher than a week ago. The firmness in oils and limited offerings made for a better tone. Consumers, however, did not appear inclined to stock up at present. At New York yellow and choice house was 4¼¢@4½¢, brown 3¼¢@4½¢ and white 6¼¢@7¢, according to grade. At Chicago brown was 4¢@4½¢, house 4¼¢@4½¢ and yellow 5¢@5½¢.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 20¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 19½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 18¾¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 18½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18¼¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 20¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 19½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 18¾¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 18½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 19¾¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19½¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 19¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 18½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 19¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18½¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 18¼¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 17¼¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¾¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11¾¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¾¢@13¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11¾¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11¼¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 24¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 22¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 18¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 15¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 20¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14½¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Jan. 12, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28@29¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 23¢; 10@12 lbs., 22¢; 12@14 lbs., 21¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 19¢; 10@12 lbs., 18¢; 12@14 lbs., 17¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16¢; 12@14 lbs., 16¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 16¢; 8@10 lbs., 17¢; 10@12 lbs., 16¢; 12@14 lbs., 15¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15¢; 12@14 lbs., 15¢; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 22¢; 10@12 lbs., 21¢; 12@14 lbs., 21¢; dressed hogs, 16½¢; city steam lard, 13¢; compound, 11¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 25@26¢; 10@12 lbs., 24@25¢; 12@14 lbs., 23@24¢; 14@16 lbs., 21@22¢; skinned shoulders, 16¢; boneless butts, 23¢; Boston butts, 20¢; lean trimmings, 15¢; regular trimmings, 11¢; spareribs, 14¢; neck ribs, 4¢; kidneys, 5¢; livers, 2¢; tails, 9¢; pig togues, 16¢.

PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

(Continued from page 20.)

unjustly discriminatory rates on livestock to Omaha from points in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, through failure to absorb the whole of the switching and terminal charges by the line haul carriers, thereby giving a preference to other markets where there is complete absorption. It asks for a cease and desist order and full absorption.

Rate on vegetable oils from the Pacific coast.—Wilson & Company have filed a complaint entitled Wilson & Company, Inc., et al., Chicago, vs. John Barton Payne as agent, Docket No. 12061, which attacks as unjust and unreasonable the rate of \$1.12½ per 100 pounds on soybean oil, peanut oil, coconut oil and other vegetable oils imported into the United States, from the Pacific coast ports to Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Chicago and Bettendorf, Ia., in that it exceeds the rate of 90 cents. Reparation of \$5,000 is asked.

Rate on ice.—Wilson & Company, Inc., Chicago vs. John Barton Payne as agent, Docket No. 12062, attacks as unjust and

unreasonable the rate of 16½ cents per 100 pounds, minimum weight 40,000 pounds, on ice from Shell Lake, Wis., to Chicago, Ill., from March 1 to March 30, 1919, in that it exceeded the rate of 12½ cents, on a minimum of 5,000 pounds less than marked capacity of car, but not less than 50,000 pounds per car. It asks reparation of \$2,000.

Livestock rates from Memphis to Birmingham.—Docket No. 12064, Birmingham Packing Company, Birmingham, Ala., vs. Illinois Central et al., charges unjust, unreasonable, unduly preferential and prejudicial rates on cattle, hogs and sheep from Memphis, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala. It asks for reasonable rates and reparation.

Hearing postponed.—In the case of Oscar Mayer & Company vs. C. M. & St. P. Railway Company et al., Docket No. 11930, assigned for January 17, 1921, at Chicago, Ill., before Examiner Carter, hearing has been postponed to a date to be hereafter fixed.

Tentative report on Tanners' case.—A tentative report in the case of Tanners' Council of the United States of America, et al., vs. Director-General as agent, Docket No. 11510, has been proposed by Examiner K. K. Gartner, the syllabus of which is as follows: "Shippers found entitled to reparation on certain shipments of imported sheep skins, moving from Pacific Coast ports to points in eastern territory between June 25, 1918, and Feb. 15, 1919, which were assessed freight charges on the basis of the 2.37½-cent, fifth-class rate, in an amount equal to the difference in such charges and those that would have accrued based upon a rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds."

Hearings Postponed.—Hearing in the two cases of the National Live Stock Exchange vs. A. A. R. R. Company, et al., Dockets Nos. 11699 and 11700, now assigned for Jan. 11 at Chicago, before Examiner Carter, has been postponed to a date to be hereafter fixed.

Briefs.—In Docket No. 11667, J. E. Decker & Sons vs. Director-General as agent, et al., brief for complainant has been filed by C. M. Updegraff, attorney, and R. L. Ellis, special traffic adviser. This case relates to classification of salted port cuts, not cured, and the establishment of commodity rates on salted meats.

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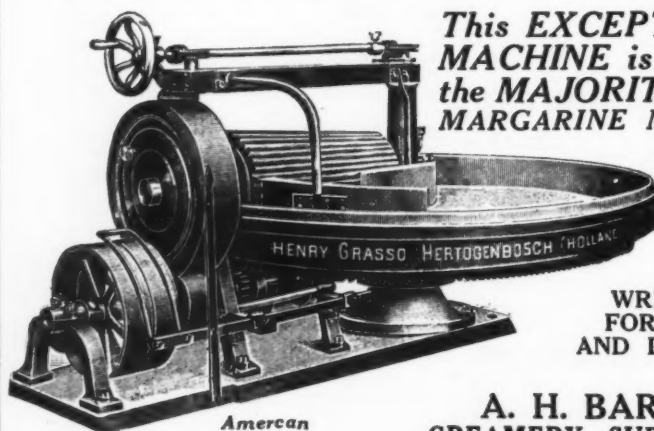
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SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil firm, 6¼c. Good seven per cent meal strong, \$30. Hulls firm, \$9 loose; \$13 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 13, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, steady; 6c bid, 6¼c asked; market barely steady. Cake and meal have advanced two to three dollars per ton the past week. Offerings are light. Hulls scarce, \$10.50 loose, \$15.00 sacked New Orleans.

DEC. OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of December, 1920, was 12,322,433 pounds uncolored and 331,761 pounds colored, a total of 12,654,194 pounds. This is 2,138,726 pounds less than the output for the preceding month and 6,019,761 pounds less than the same month a year ago.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
December, 1919	18,673,955
January, 1920	16,805,820
February	15,365,178
March	17,189,145
April	14,078,498
May	16,805,055
June	10,966,000
July	11,964,237
August	12,685,269
September	14,716,785
October	14,576,115
November	14,792,920
December	12,654,194

PROTEST TARIFF ON OILS.

A protest to the proposed duty on vegetable oils in the Fordney emergency tariff bill has been made by the Seattle, Wash., Chamber of Commerce. In a meeting held January 4, the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce adopted the following resolution: "That the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club express to the delegation in Congress from the state of Washington its view of the importance of preventing the enactment of tariff legislation that will amount to prohibition of the importation of soya bean, peanut, coconut and similar vegetable oils."

Seattle is a port into which there has been a very heavy importation of oriental vegetable oils.

DEATH OF TEXAS OIL MILL MAN.

John W. O'Neill, of the Clarksville Cotton Oil Company, Clarksville, Tex., died on Jan. 7 at his home. Death resulted from heart trouble, with which he had suffered at times for several years. Mr. O'Neill had been in the oil mill business in Texas for many years and was one of the most respected men in the industry. He was president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1906-7, and was prominent in the councils of both Texas and interstate associations.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Firmer—Domestic Trade Not Large—Foreign Demand Quiet—Sentiment More Mixed—Better Tone Financial Situation a Factor.

The market for vegetable oils the past week lacked new important developments, but the undertone to the markets was somewhat firmer, led by cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange, where trade was maintained in fair volume. The feature of the week was a more mixed sentiment in trade circles, less disposition to sell freely and more of a disposition to hold off and await developments. The better tone in the securities market and prospects for a material improvement in the financial situation in the near future exerted much influence on the markets and made for more caution amongst the professional element on the selling side. The advance in wheat, cotton, lard and other commodities had influence at times and the remarkable stability in corn, notwithstanding the largest receipts of the latter grain and the heaviest country selling on the crop, served to bring about some speculative buying and a change in sentiment in some quarters.

The advances in the market outside of

cottonseed oil were not pronounced. Vegetable oils moved up moderately with less active offerings and helped considerably by the cotton oil advance. During the week cottonseed oil rallied a cent a pound for the nearby position from the season's low levels which were made early in January, while distant months were up about $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. The advance was due to a material tightening in crude oil in the south, absence of hedge pressure, heavy buying during the middle of the week by western interests and Wall Street. Stop loss orders were uncovered and local ring shorts were good buyers.

On the bulge, offerings increased materially and temporarily checked the advance, but sentiment in the main was more favorable and many predictions were heard of the possibility of higher levels the balance of the month. The lard market during the week stood up very well under a heavy run of hogs, Chicago receiving over 125,000 hogs the first half of the week, and the fact that lard held so well was construed as an indication that pure lard prices have seen the low point for the time being. This unsettled the confidence of the bears in the local oil market and was partly due to the heavy western

buying. In some quarters there were claims of improved domestic demand for oil, but on the whole buying continued of a hand to mouth character. There was a little improvement in the demand for compound lard, but the volume of business was not heavy and export demand was lacking for both oil and lard substitutes. There were rumors, however, of some export demand for pure lard and some buying credited to Germany.

It is believed in many quarters that the German demand for greases of all kinds will pick up shortly and the volume of the buying is expected to reach important figures. Germany during the past week has been a heavy buyer of food grains and seed grains in the United States, and this is expected to be followed by a demand for greases. Compound lard prices advanced a half cent a pound, with a leading brand quoted at 11@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, although some of the less popular brands are below this level. Tallow remained steady to strong at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for special loose, while stearine rallied to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c after selling down to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Soya bean oil was steady at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in sellers' tanks from the coast, while Manila coconut was quoted up to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and oriental peanut oil at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in sellers' tanks from the coast. Niger oil was 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and largos palm oil 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8c.

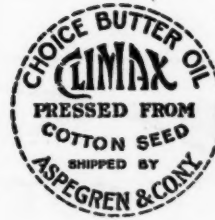
Considerable opposition has arisen against the tariff bill, which would place an emergency tariff on importation of foreign oils, but in many instances this is

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expected to go through and those who believe that it will claim that it will prove a bullish factor on cottonseed oil. The reduced production of cotton oil so far this season, compared with last year, received more attention and as the outward movement continues large and the mills in the south remain closed down to a large extent the trade was inclined to look for a rather favorable Census Bureau report on production about the middle of the month. Export clearances from New York alone from January 1 to date total nearly 25,000 bbls., following clearances last month of nearly 50,000 bbls. from the port of New York, and owing to the heavy foreign purchases the early part of the season this outward movement is expected to continue for another six weeks or two months to come.

With production curtailed, domestic consumption fair and production reduced, a belief prevails that the statistical position of oil will gradually work from a weak one at the beginning of the season, owing to the huge carry over from the previous crop, to a strong position before many months pass. In other words, the cue to the situation at the present time is production, which has been restricted greatly by the low price paid for seed compared with the past few years, the unsatisfactory demand for by-products, particularly cillake, but it is not at all unlikely that

should any material advance in the market take place this situation would be corrected quickly, as ample time remains the balance of the season for a heavy crush.

The south, according to reports, has turned very favorable to the market and has been a buyer of options. Crude oil was offered very sparingly and advanced to 6.35 in the southeast on very limited sales, against the season's low of 5½c. Refining interests reported that around 6½c a little crude was offering, but that the volume was not large. In refining quarters the belief prevailed that crude will be tightly held the balance of this month, but that it will come out freely during February. The Census Bureau report on ginnings to January 1 show that approximately 89% of the cotton crop has been ginned, or a total of 11,559,000 bales, with the latest crop estimate this season 12,987,000 bales. Ginnings last year to January 1 were 88.4% of the crop, or 10,009,000 bales out of a total crop of 11,421,000.

The Census Bureau's reports on cotton ginning, counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters to dates indicated, 600 omitted, is as follows:

Ginned—	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
To Sept. 1.....	351	143	1,038	615
To Sept. 25.....	2,283	1,835	3,771	2,512
To Oct. 18.....	5,762	5,929	6,811	5,574
To Nov. 1.....	7,516	6,305	7,777	7,185
To Nov. 14.....	8,323	7,604	8,706	8,571
To Dec. 1.....	10,153	8,844	9,511	9,114
To Dec. 13.....	10,878	9,397	10,281	10,132
To Dec. 13 to Jan. 1.....	671	612	493	303
To Jan. 1 (bales).....	11,550	10,009	10,774	10,435
To Jan. 1 (% of total).....	88.4	90.5	92.8	
To Jan. 16 (bales).....	10,307	11,049	10,571	
Total (running bales).....	11,326	11,906	11,248	
Total (eq. 300-lb. bales)*.....	12,987	11,421	12,041	11,302
Linters (eq. 300-lb. bales).....	611	936	1,126	

*Government estimate.

Cotton ginning by states to January 1, with this year's Agricultural Department crop estimate, and the finals of previous years:

	—1920—		—1919—		—1918—	
	Ginned Crop	Ginned Crop	Ginned Crop	Ginned Crop	Ginned Crop	Ginned Crop
	Jan. 1. est.	Jan. 1. final.	Jan. 1. final.	Jan. 1. final.	Jan. 1. final.	Jan. 1. final.
Ala.	635	960	680	713	751	391
Ark.	78	110	47	59	30	36
Ark.	900	1,160	716	884	849	987
Calif.	47	150	41	56	48	67
Fla.	18	18	17	16	26	30
Ga.	1,366	1,400	1,637	1,660	1,952	2,123
La.	370	380	290	298	524	588
Miss.	821	885	822	961	1,050	1,226
Mo.	55	85	48	64	51	62
N. C.	754	840	787	830	769	808
Okl.	965	1,300	787	1,016	541	577
S. C.	1,454	1,530	1,400	1,426	1,396	1,570
Tenn.	261	310	241	310	282	330
Tex.	3,752	4,200	2,469	3,069	2,479	2,898
Va. and others	23	34	25	27	24	31

U. S. 11,550 12,987 10,009 11,421 10,773 12,041
COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions.

Thursday, January 6, 1921.

	Range	Closing
Sales	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot		850 a
Jan.		850 a 880
Feb.	200 830 830	850 a 880
Mch.	3200 880 835	882 a 888
Apr.		885 a 899
May	9500 918 875	917 a 918
June		925 a 940
July	4600 950 899	949 a 950
Aug.	1000 930 927	965 a 975
Total sales 25,300. Prime crude S. E., 600 sales.		

Friday, January 7, 1921.

	Range	Closing
Sales	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot		850 a
Jan.	700 875 859	856 a 860
Feb.		855 a 870
Mch.	5600 900 855	879 a 882
Apr.		882 a 890
May	3000 935 890	918 a 922
June		925 a 935
July	300 936 935	935 a 950
Aug.	300 952 950	945 a 960
Total sales 10,500. Prime crude S. E., 625 bid.		

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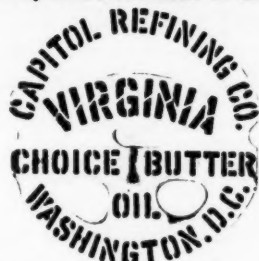
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Saturday, January 8, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			850 a	895
Jan.	300	883 875	882 a	885
Feb.			885 a	895
Mch.	3100	901 880	900 a	902
Apr.			905 a	910
May	3700	940 830	937 a	939
June			940 a	950
July	600	970 955	965 a	970
Aug.			975 a	985

Total sales 7,700. Prime crude S. E., 625 bid.

Monday, January 10, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			870 a	895
Jan.	200	880 878	880 a	885
Feb.			880 a	892
Mch.	2400	905 880	895 a	900
Apr.			898 a	910
May	4800	943 918	933 a	935
June			935 a	950
July	2400	965 947	957 a	959
Aug.	500	958 957	950 a	970

Total sales 10,500. Prime crude S. E., 625 @ 650.

Tuesday, January 11, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			875 a	900
Jan.	1400	885 870	877 a	885
Feb.			890 a	905
Mch.	2500	903 883	902 a	903
Apr.			905 a	930
May	3700	937 921	936 a	938
June			940 a	950
July	2100	950 946	960 a	963
Aug.	100	967 967	966 a	969

Total sales 16,400. Prime crude S. E., 630 sales.

Wednesday, January 12, 1921.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			885 a	900
Jan.	100	885 885	885 a	900
Feb.			900 a	915
Mch.	4000	918 902	916 a	918
Apr.	200	915 915	920 a	925
May	13300	955 941	952 a	955
June			955 a	970
July	3600	972 968	978 a	980
Aug.			983 a	990

Total sales 24,400. Prime crude S. E., 635 @ 650.

Thursday, January 13, 1921.

Cottonseed oil was somewhat weaker in the market today. There was a fair volume of trading. Spot was quoted at \$8.50 @ 9.00, with total sales of the day reported at 19,900 barrels.

	Open.		Close.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Spot			8.50 @ 9.00	
Jan.			8.60 @ 8.75	
Feb.			8.65 @ 8.85	
Mch.	9.22	8.85	8.85 @ 8.86	
Apr.			8.90 @ 8.95	
May	9.50	9.56	9.22 @ 9.24	
June			9.20 @ 9.40	
July		9.80	9.45 @ 9.50	
Aug.	9.86	9.86	9.55 @ 9.62	

COCOANUT OIL.—The market was a little more active; the undertone was again stronger, prices advancing $\frac{1}{4}$ c or more a pound from the levels of a week ago. Offerings are lighter and consuming demand has improved slightly. Manila January-March shipment from the coast is quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c in seller's tanks while 10c was bid for February March. At New York Ceylon was quoted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, Cochin 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and deodorized 14@15c nominal.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has continued rather quiet and about steady; at times a fair inquiry was in evidence but demand on the whole was not large. A sale of 5,000 bbls. from the Orient on the basis of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c loose delivered at an Atlantic port was the feature of the week with a refiner rumored the buyer. Seller's tanks

from the coast February March shipment was 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c asked for future shipment and around 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for prompt. Crude soya bean at New York was 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and deodorized 11c nominal.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was dull but firmer and about $\frac{1}{4}$ c net higher. There was small sales of Oriental on a coast basis at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Domestic crude was firmer with holders views reported at 7c in buyer's tanks. At New York deodorized was quoted at 13@14c nominal. Oriental sellers tanks quoted 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid.

CORN OIL.—The market was dull and weaker. At New York crude was quoted at 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, refined in barrels 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and in cases \$1.21 a gallon.

PALM OIL.—The market was dull and featureless and unchanged. At New York largos was quoted at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ @8, niger 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and palm kernels at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR HORSES.

In a recently-issued bulletin on the feeding of cottonseed meal to horses the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry says:

"Horses should be taught to eat cottonseed meal by giving them a very small quantity at first, about one-quarter of a pound a day, and gradually increasing it as the animal becomes accustomed to the taste and odor of the meal.

"Cottonseed meal must be fed with care to horses. If fed in large quantities it may result in serious digestive disorders and even death in some instances.

"One pound of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds live weight is the safest and most satisfactory quantity to feed. Some horses will consume more with satisfactory results, but it is not advisable to exceed this limit.

"To obtain best results, cottonseed meal should be fed by thoroughly mixing with ground grains. Only bright, high-grade meal should be used."



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Trade in Copra and Coconut Oil

[G. E. E. in "Commerce Monthly."]

Within the brief span of a decade coconut oil has risen from a comparatively insignificant position to a place of great importance among the vegetable oils used by manufacturers of the United States. The rapid increase in the use of coconut oil is the result of the increased demand created by the war for vegetable fats and oils to supplement the insufficient supply of animal products of this class.

The chief consumption of coconut oil is in soap manufacture. Large amounts are also used to make lard substitutes and oleomargarine, while great quantities are sold under private brands as cooking oils. Because of the high value of coconut oil there is a strong tendency toward the use of an increasing proportion of the higher grade oil in food products. Striking evidence of the place coconut oil has made for itself in the American market is the fact that while average imports into the United States from 1910 to 1914 were 54,145,000 pounds, the imports for 1919 amounted to 281,063,000 pounds.

Ceylon leads in the production of coconuts. India and the smaller outlying islands are also important producers. These areas, together with British Malaya, produce about half of the total crop. In Ceylon alone almost 1,000,000 acres are planted to coconut trees, while in one province of India, Madras, there are nearly 800,000 acres. The Dutch East Indies are the source of great quantities of copra and oil. The area reported as in coconut plantations in 1919 was 58,000 acres and the preceding year the total number of trees was estimated as 108,000,000. The oil mill industry has developed so rapidly since 1914 that exports of oil show a high rate of increase. Over 154,000,000 pounds of oil were exported in 1919 as compared with 54,000,000 pounds in 1917.

The Philippine Islands are fourth in importance in the coconut growing industry. It is estimated that nearly 70,000,000 trees are growing on the 750,000 acres planted in coconut groves in the islands. The world crop of coconuts in 1919 was estimated to be about 8,200,000,000 nuts, including those consumed locally for oil and food and nuts which are exported fresh from the country of origin for use as food in other forms than oil.

The coconut growing industry owes its present position and its promising future entirely to the great importance of the nut as a source of oil. Before the oil is extracted the fresh meat is dried, when it is known as copra. Although experiments have been made in the production of oil direct from the fresh meat of the nut, this method is attended by disadvantages and is not widely used. Aside from the relatively unimportant trade in fresh nuts, coconuts enter international commerce in the form either of oil or copra. Coconut oil is liquid in the tropics, but is a white solid substance on arrival in temperate countries. Java and Manila oil have the advantages of being shipped in bulky wooden containers.

The chief markets are the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Before the war, Germany was the largest importer of copra. It is to be expected that German manufacturers will make themselves increasingly felt in the market as Germany gradually recovers its economic strength. The Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries are also importers of

considerable quantities of coconut oil, which is obtained chiefly from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Table A shows for a number of years imports of oil and copra into the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

The quality of coconut oil depends on the condition of the copra when pressed. Coconut oil is found in the market under several grades. Cochin oil comes from Cochin, Malabar. It is known for its high quality and almost colorless appearance, and contains a relatively small percentage of free fatty acid. Java and Ceylon oils contain higher percentages of free fatty acid than Cochin. Manila oil, including the different grades shipped from the Philippines, is also relatively high in acid content. It has been recently improved through the application of more scientific methods of drying and pressing the copra from which it is derived.

Modern methods of refining vegetable oils, including the processes of deodorization and hydrogenation, have revolutionized the entire field of vegetable oils. Free fatty acids are combined and precipitated by the addition of an alkali and are separated from the oil by draining. It is then ready for deodorization which is necessary in order to remove the undesirable flavors

natural to the oil. So effective are the methods now in use that objectionable odors are removed even from fish oils.

By the usual method the well refined oil is exposed to the action of superheated steam under reduced atmospheric pressure. When the oil has been sufficiently deodorized it is withdrawn through a cooler and discharged into storage tanks.

Hydrogenation is the chemical process by which liquid oil is converted into solid fats of almost any desired consistency. By this process oils which formerly made soaps only of soft consistency are fitted for making the more valuable hard soaps, and oils which were formerly liquid at ordinary temperatures can be solidified for use in the manufacture of lard substitutes and margarines.

Although the war undoubtedly was the immediate cause of the great expansion of the coconut industry, in many areas it was growing rapidly prior to 1914. The rapid changes in the direction of the trade in copra and in oil cannot be ascribed in their entirety to the disarrangements of transportation and of industry from 1914 to 1918.

From the standpoint of the United States, the most significant development of the last few years has been the rapid rise of the Philippine Islands in the copra and coconut oil industry. The mill capacity of the Islands is in excess of the present copra production there, and Phil-

TABLE A—IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL INTO THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE WAR AND FROM 1915 TO 1920.

	Average for the five years preceding the war.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920 (first 9 mos.)
					(in thousands of pounds)		
Copra:							
United States*	40,682	90,547	110,078	247,036	430,649	258,916	167,031
United Kingdom	265,530	139,776	117,376	17,763	190,229	98,060	98,060
France	348,352	292,345	240,575	146,589	46,030	113,458	—
Germany	351,003	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut Oil:							
United States*	54,145	63,135	66,008	79,223	356,080	281,063	179,208
United Kingdom	117,757	111,207	64,606	48,340	127,628	170,849	111,859
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	8,410	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Data for the prewar period and for 1915, 1916 and 1917 are for fiscal years ending June 30. Data for 1918, 1919 and 1920 are for calendar years. The last six months of 1917 are omitted from the table.

†Data not available.

‡Not separately reported. Imports of coconut oil, tuluana oil, bilpe oil and palmiste averaged 5,134,000 pounds from 1910 to 1914, and were 938,498 pounds in 1915, 3,405,005 pounds in 1916, 22,291,152 pounds in 1917, 3,447,553 pounds in 1918, and 21,483,827 pounds in 1919.

§Not shown separately until 1913; imports in that year were 69,144,320 pounds.

TABLE B—IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT FROM 1910 TO 1920.

Country of shipment.	1910 to 1914.* (five-yr. aver.)	1915.*	1916.*	1917.*	1918.†	1919.†	1920.‡
					(in thousands of pounds)		
Copra:							
United Kingdom	436	1,120	674	1,148	2,325	615	184
Jamaica	2	436	1,148	1,263	4,864	1,188	802
Trinidad and Tobago	187	2,271	2,703	2,408	224	123	—
British India	—	180	562	453	27,160	8,402	—
Straits Settlements	700	824	752	824	35,809	13,523	22,067
Dutch East Indies	141	363	429	43,726	16,413	24,269	991
Japan	224	—	—	3,358	47,946	64,920	38,651
Australia	371	7,483	13,255	56	11	7,397	1,372
New Zealand	—	1,522	56	21,227	55,430	67,008	32,932
Other British Oceania	1,408	5,832	16,179	24,227	29,761	21,462	16,469
French Oceania	9,975	11,148	26,636	19,189	16,004	30,842	—
German Oceania	615	1,556	11,541	12,970	127,954	16,396	20,855
Philippine Islands	26,159	58,257	34,679	87,057	6,479	1,906	23,812
Other countries	374	319	1,441	3,604	—	—	—
Total	40,682	90,547	110,078	247,036	430,649	258,916	167,031
Coconut Oil:							
France	6,968	798	2,214	—	—	—	—
Germany	1,349	324	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	11,620	4,233	4,310	1,172	—	1,036	560
China	270	259	113	388	1,176	—	—
British India	3,891	4,511	7,883	918	—	2,591	477
Straits Settlements	288	114	113	224	150	—	—
Ceylon and other Brit. East Indies	23,513	19,227	11,372	204	—	15,967	3,757
Dutch East Indies	—	407	3,519	25,346	31,199	37,451	49,739
Japan	57	435	5,039	5,257	75,552	14,903	2,352
Australia	344	125	617	1,422	1,430	287	202
Philippine Islands	4,088	31,072	30,074	44,254	245,402	201,311	119,674
Other countries	1,757	730	754	98	1,180	7,517	2,442
Total	54,145	63,135	66,008	79,223	356,080	281,063	179,208

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

†Calendar year.

‡Nine months, January to September.

§Less than 1,000 pounds.

TABLE C—IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL INTO THE UNITED STATES BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, 1910 TO 1920.*

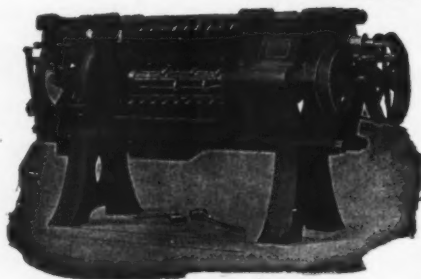
Commodity and customs district.	1910-1914. (five-yr. aver.)	1915.	1916.	1917.*	1918.	1919.	1920. (first 9 mos.)
					(in thousands of pounds)		
Copra:							
New York	6,116	9,442	18,932	52,375	26,247	6,231	10,917
San Francisco	33,643	76,771	87,623	176,378	328,221	196,076	137,256
Washington	544	—	8,667	49,315	37,865	8,110	—
All other	379	4,334	3,521	9,616	26,806	18,744	10,748
Total	40,682	90,547	110,078	247,036	430,649	258,916	167,031
Coconut Oil:							
New York	40,329	50,647	40,943	36,765	23,865	46,544	39,830
San Francisco	562	3,319	12,832	23,296	228,921	184,637	115,382
Washington	12	1,146	8,164	18,803	102,108	49,799	23,995
All other	13,242	8,023	4,060	264	1,198	83	1
Total	54,145	63,135	66,008	79,223	356,080	281,063	179,208

*Data from 1910 to 1917 for fiscal years ending June 30. Data for 1918 to 1920 are for calendar years. Last 6 months of 1917 are omitted from the table.

†Including the ports of Seattle and Tacoma.

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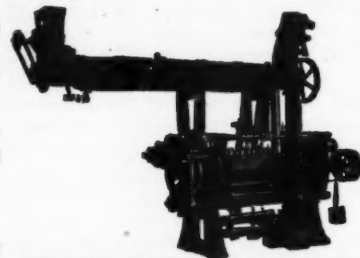
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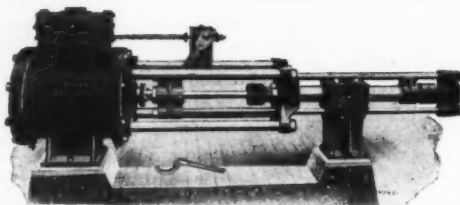
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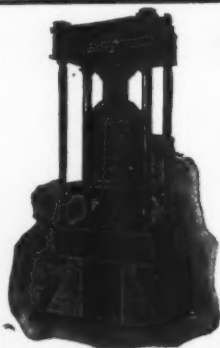


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ippine mill operators are seeking copra throughout the South Sea Islands.

The United States imports more oil from the Philippines than from any other source. The development of a local oil industry in the Islands, however, has served to restrict imports of copra from that source. Shipments of copra to the United States via Australian ports have been very large during the past three years but already a movement is under way to establish direct shipment from the South Pacific Islands.

Table B shows the chief sources from which coconut oil and copra were imported into the United States from 1910 to date. It should be noted, however, that the country of shipment is not necessarily the country of origin. Countries are shown from which 250,000 pounds or more were imported either for the average of the five years 1910 to 1914, or for any year from 1915 to date.

Before the war most of the copra imported into the United States entered through the port of San Francisco, while imports of coconut oil were largely received through the port of New York. Now, however, by far the larger share of both classes of imports passes through the port of San Francisco, which is probably receiving more copra and coconut oil than the entire United Kingdom. Table C shows imports by customs districts from 1910 to date.

The rapid increase in imports of coconut oil and copra into the United States during the war was in large part due to the fact that the glycerine content of coconut oil is high, being around 13 per cent.

Glycerine is a by-product of the soap industry. Prior to 1870 this valuable by-product was allowed to waste. Since the beginning of the century the increasing use of explosives in mining and other industrial enterprises has greatly increased the demand for this commodity. For the manufacture of munitions during the war, large quantities of it became an absolute necessity.

The amount of coconut oil used in the soap industry in 1918 is shown in Table D. The manufacture of soap during this year was abnormal, however, on account of the demand for glycerine. Data for later years would show a decrease in the use of coconut oil by soap manufacturers because of the relatively high cost of coconut oil in relation to other fats and oils and the decrease in the high price of glycerine.

TABLE D—ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF THE CHIEF VEGETABLE OILS BY THE SOAP INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1918.

Kind of oil.	Pounds.
Coconut oil	230,000,000
Cottonseed oil	150,000,000
Soya bean oil	120,000,000
Chinese vegetable tallow	16,000,000
Palm oil	13,000,000
Peanut oil	10,000,000

(Continued on page 53.)

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Trade in hog products continues light. Prices reacted somewhat but are fairly steady. Heavy movement of hogs is being absorbed with a rather steady demand. Export interest continues fair with steady movement of lard to Germany and North Europe. Advance in exchange brings considerable confidence of increased foreign demand; reports of smaller number of hogs in the country fattening is causing considerable confidence in the livestock situation. Smaller stocks of livestock tend to maintain livestock prices and do not encourage any expectations of increasing marketing in excess of last year. The market was weak Friday with a lower hog market. Cash meats were generally firm and one cent a pound higher than a week ago.

Cottonseed Oil.

Renewed weakness developed in cottonseed oil toward the close of the week, partly due to selling by refiners' brokers plus some selling by commission houses who have been against the market. Western buying was fairly active; prices were influenced by reaction in lard and some reaction in grain. Refining interests report some export business with fair domestic demand. Some rumors of reselling by certain foreign interests affected values. Some export business in winter oils has been developed; large freight bookings have been made for Mediterranean points, also Havre and Rotterdam. On Friday general selling developed and prices were off one-half cent a pound from high of the week. Hedge pressure and renewed weakness in crude oil were the features. Southeast crude sold at 6½ cents on Friday.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: January, \$8.25@8.70; March, \$8.68@8.73; May, \$9.14@9.15; July, \$9.38@9.42.

Tallow.

Special loose at 6½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 8½c. Extra oleo oil, 17c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 14, 1921.—Spot yard at New York prime western \$14.05@14.15, Middle West, \$13.65@13.75; city steam, \$13.01@13.04; refined continent, \$15.75; South American, \$16.00; Brazil kegs, \$17.00; compound, \$11.00@11.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Jan. 14, 1921.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; Copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 14, 1921.—(By cable).—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 48@57s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Jan. 14, 1921.—(By cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 39s, 9d; crude, 32s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Jan. 14, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 102,185 quarters; to the Continent, 23,724 quarters; to other ports, 51,377 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 161,093 quarters; to the Continent, 48,793 quarters; to other ports, 6,550 quarters.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Great Lakes Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Unit value on Jan. 13.
Austria—Krone	\$0.203	\$0.022
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0648
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	.208	.118
Denmark—Krone	.193	.1735
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0325
France—Franc	.193	.0608
Germany—Mark	.238	.0144
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.74
Greece—Drachma	.193	.0735
Italy—Lira	.193	.0347
Japan—Yen	.498	.49
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.402	.008
Netherlands—Florin	.268	.3285
Norway—Krone	.268	.1705
Poland—Polish Mark	.193	.014
Romania—Leu	.515	.0316
Russia—Rouble	.193	.0372
Servia—Dinar	.193	.1325
Spain—Peseta	.268	.2136
Sweden—Krona	.193	.1570
Switzerland—Franc	.440	
Turkey—Turkish Pound		

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,105	15,300	16,174
Swift & Co.	5,597	13,000	21,570
Morris & Co.	5,277	13,000	8,143
Wilson & Co.	4,601	11,000	7,300
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,422	6,900	
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	547	6,000	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	977		
Brennan Packing Co.	5,700	hogs; Boyd-Lunham & Co., 9,500 hogs; others, 18,000 hogs.	

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,334	5,333	3,671
Swift & Co.	5,055	6,180	7,287
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,001	7,801	6,222
Armour & Co.	3,695	5,906	7,848
Doid Packing Co.	1,325	5,780	1,548
J. W. Murphy		7,980	
Swartz & Co.		1,222	

*Saturday not included.

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,093	5,192	3,687
Swift & Co.	2,767	6,087	4,252
Morris & Co.	3,384	7,828	3,126
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,025		
Independent Packing Co.	1,148		
American Packing Co.	52	1,079	61
East Side Packing Co.	187	1,577	
Krey Packing Co.	54	4,471	
Hell Packing Co.	73	2,093	
Butchers	587	46,897	1,794

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 8, 1921:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,800
Kansas City	19,307
Omaha	18,645
East St. Louis	13,516
St. Joseph	6,960
Sioux City	7,465
Cudahy	824
South St. Paul	12,930
Fort Worth	7,691
Philadelphia	3,946
Indianapolis	4,227
New York and Jersey City	20,610

HOGS.

Chicago	116,030
Kansas City	33,788
Omaha	38,290
East St. Louis	72,077
St. Joseph	24,148
Sioux City	23,390
Cudahy	14,408
Cedar Rapids	16,700
Ottumwa	12,207
South St. Paul	39,939
Fort Worth	3,386
Philadelphia	21,869
Indianapolis	32,380
New York and Jersey City	41,084
Oklahoma City	5,300
Milwaukee	6,700
Cincinnati	21,100

SHEEP.

Chicago	50,730
Kansas City	26,218
Omaha	27,365
East St. Louis	9,994
St. Joseph	14,727
Sioux City	5,183
Cudahy	430
South St. Paul	5,259
Fort Worth	1,112
Philadelphia	6,799
Indianapolis	299
New York and Jersey City	38,707

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	8,000	3,000
Kansas City	200	800	
Omaha	200	6,500	
St. Louis	300	5,500	1,300
St. Joseph	100	2,700	
Sioux City	500	3,100	
St. Paul	300	600	
Oklahoma City		100	100
Fort Worth	100	300	
Milwaukee	100		
Denver	100		
Louisville	100	1,300	100
Wichita	100	100	
Indianapolis	300	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	300	6,000	100
Cincinnati	100	3,200	200
Cleveland	300	4,800	2,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,200	200
New York	525	3,620	1,960
Toronto	200	900	200

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	29,000	75,000	37,000
Kansas City	15,500	18,000	15,000
Omaha	10,000	10,000	14,000
St. Louis	7,000	24,000	11,000
St. Joseph	3,200	9,500	3,700
Sioux City	3,600	6,700	2,000
St. Paul	3,500	14,000	12,000
Oklahoma City	1,600	1,200	
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	8,000
Milwaukee	400	1,800	
Denver	3,000	1,300	2,000
Louisville	1,500	2,800	100
Wichita	1,200	1,500	
Indianapolis	1,500	14,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,800	12,000	5,000
Cincinnati	2,000	10,000	1,000
Buffalo	2,800	20,800	20,000
Cleveland	800	20,000	2,000
Nashville, Tenn.	1,000	3,000	200
New York	4,630	6,540	7,875
Toronto	3,000	1,200	1,300

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	75,000	24,000
Kansas City	12,000	23,000	6,500
Omaha	10,000	17,000	11,000
St. Louis	5,000	26,500	2,500
St. Joseph	2,800	13,500	8,000
Sioux City	4,500	10,300	1,700
St. Paul	2,000	15,000	1,200
Oklahoma City	800	700	
Fort Worth	2,000	500	1,800
Milwaukee	800	5,000	300
Denver	2,300	1,600	4,000
Louisville	200	1,200	100
Wichita	900	1,000	
Indianapolis	1,500	22,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	4,500	1,000
Cincinnati	500	5,700	300
Buffalo	100	5,000	1,000
Cleveland	200	3,500	800
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	
Toronto	1,200	1,300	600

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	26,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	15,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,500	22,000	2,600
St. Joseph	2,800	10,000	2,800
Sioux City	2,700	8,600	800
St. Paul	2,900	12,000	1,500
Oklahoma City	1,700	800	
Fort Worth	2,000	500	1,300
Milwaukee	400	3,500	200
Denver	1,200	500	500
Louisville	100	1,500	100
Wichita	500	1,000	
Indianapolis	1,200	18,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	6,000	300
Cincinnati	700	4,000	600
Buffalo	200	3,200	1,200
Cleveland	500	2,500	
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,200	
Toronto	2,100	1,500	100

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	31,000	18,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	4,000	9,500	8,500
St. Louis	1,800	12,000	1,300
St. Joseph	1,700	4,700	3,000
Sioux City	2,000	7,200	1,000
St. Paul	1,300	8,500	800
Oklahoma City	700	900	
Fort Worth	700	800	1,200
Milwaukee	500	3,000	
Denver	1,300	2,400	1,600
Indianapolis	1,500	16,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	5,000	1,000
Cincinnati	500	4,700	100
Buffalo	100	3,000	1,000

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	30,000	13,000
Kansas City	1,300	2,800	5,500
Omaha	2,000	8,400	1,100
St. Louis	1,200	12,500	2,100
St. Joseph	1,200	5,700	700
Sioux City	1,400	8,100	2,000
St. Paul	800	8,400	1,500
Oklahoma City	300	300	
Fort Worth	700	1,000	400
Milwaukee	200	1,000	200
Denver	600	600	200
Indianapolis	600	13,000	300
Pittsburgh	300	4,500	500
Cincinnati	500	5,300	1,700
Buffalo	400	5,600	5,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 8, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,901	5,918	20,238	19,179
New York	1,954	3,441	4,165	21,732
Central Union	3,559	1,837	14,304	173
Total for week	9,414	11,196	38,707	41,084
Previous week	9,153	5,330	24,523	30,787
Two weeks ago	7,015	8,067	31,546	33,070

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. One packer sold 36,000 January February March April heavy cows at private terms. Guesses as to rate paid range from ten to twelve cents. Details are secret for the present. A local small packer sold 2,000 December all weight cows and steers at 12c with brands at 9c. New York reports sale of three cars August September October wide kosher spready steers at 17c, the asking rate. Nothing doing in western spreads as far as can be learned. **LATER**—It has just been definitely reported that the old heavy cows sold at private terms did not sell below 12c. There is a report around the packer that 40,000 packer kipskins just sold but no other details are available at this late hour. Stocks of such skins are amply large. Estimated as to probable price paid average about 15c for the natives. Native steers are quoted at 17c asked; Texas steers are quoted at 15c asked; light Texas quoted at 13c and extreme lights are quoted at 12c; butts are quoted at 14c last paid; Colorado steers quoted at 13c; branded cows 12c; heavy cows 16c asked on late kill and 12c paid on early ones; light cows 13c last paid; native bulls 11c asked; branded 10c asked.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. A car of local seasonable buffs, sold at 10c with no stipulations as to grubs or hair. Bids of 9c are repeatedly made for such hides and most sellers talk more money. Extremes are in moderate request and available at 11c for western quality stock, while goods from best section are generally held for 13c and better. Local sellers as a rule are not willing to offer hides unless specifically requested, believing the present market a poor one to obtain anything near intrinsic worth. There is a mild amount of interest manifested by most tanners in general in most all descriptions of hides, but at levels below what most sellers care to consider. Tanners generally leave open bids around 8@9c for all weight hides from nearby sections. Collectors are unwilling to book business at these low rates on account of their inability to replace anything sold profitably. Country collections are extremely small for this season of the year when arrivals should be at peak points. Country collectors, therefore, are holding their goods as a rule for a better market, so that there is no pressure to sell hides from any quarter. Heavy steers here are quoted at 13@15c nominal; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 10c paid; extremes range at 10@13c; bids of 10@11c reported

as to quality; branded hides are quoted at 7@8c flat; some bids of 6c reported in the far west; country packer branded hides quoted at 9@10c; bulls quoted at 8@9c; country packer bulls at 9@10c, and glue hides at 4@5c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES slow. Twin cities dealers are doing virtually nothing. They have moderate unsold stocks which they are not putting on the market as their views are considerably above the ideas of tanners. Outside lots of hides are selling at 8@9c delivered basis as to descriptions. Bulls are quoted at 8@9c; kipskins quoted at 10@12c; calfskins quoted at 12@14c and horse hides at \$4.00@4.25.

CALFSKINS steady. A car of first salted outside city calfskins sold today at 19c. There are intimations current that the skins moved at that figure include only skins over ten pounds in weight and that the lighter ones are held for more money. The heavy skins are for men's weight leathers, while the lights are suitable for the popular suede leathers. There are reports current that a car of local first salted skins sold at 19c. A car of Ohio cities sold at 18½c. Offerings of small packer calf at 17@19c noted. Packers still ask 20c. Outside resalted calf quoted 14@16c; countries 12@15c as to dates. Deacons, 80c@1.35 asked, as to dates; outside asked on fresh stock; best sales \$1.25. Kip held for 17c for fresh lots; outsides 13@15c; countries 10@12c.

DRY HIDES quiet. Country all weight hides 15@16c nominal.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Renderer hides quoted \$5.00@5.25; inside reported bid; countries \$4.25@4.75 nominal; colts 50@75c nominal.

SHEEP PELTS active. River sheep and lambskins sold at \$1.00 today, cleaning the market of surplus holdings to the end of the week by one packer. Other river goods brought \$1.10 yesterday and local stuff \$1.20 previously. Dry pelts 12@13c; sales in Montana at 11c f. o. b., pickled skins \$3.50@5.50 nominal; goatskins 35@75c.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run 25@40c; rejects half; strips 4@5c.

New York.

PACKERS' HIDES quiet. No efforts at effecting business noted by tanners. Sellers seem anxious to trade and offer moderate concessions to interested tanners. Spread steers are offered at 17c and best bids returned are at 14c, most of them being at the 13c mark. Regular natives are quoted at 16c asked. Cows are quoted at 13@15c nominal, with the inside nearer the market for business. Branded steers are quoted about 12c as top value; bulls quoted 9c last paid and asked.

SMALL PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported among the eastern small killers. Last sales were at 12c for cows and steers. Tanners are unwilling to better 11c on cows and 12c on steers on further business. Brands are quoted at 9@10c asked and bulls at 9@10c.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet and featureless. Operations in country hides are very limited, being confined to odd lots and small parcels as a rule. Tanners are willing to purchase with considerable freedom if at their ideas, but these bid rates are generally so low that dealers refuse to accept them. All weight hides are wanted at 9@9½c as to sections. Western extremes are priced at 11c asked; best Ohio extremes are quoted at 13c asked. Tanners' views are generally at 10@11c respectively. Buffs are usually priced at a cent discount. Operations in southern hides are limited, most sales being effected under 10c on extremes. Car eastern city hides, 1st salt late kill sold 8½c selected.

CALFSKINS quiet. No business passing. Holders are generally withholding skins from market in anticipation of better prices later. Last sales of N. Y. trimmed cities were at \$1.55@1.85@2.20; sales of 5/7's alone at \$1.60 reported. Outside skins quoted steady, on about \$1.40 basis for the light ones. The call in skins is generally for the light weight varieties of fresh quality suitable for suedes and colors. Untrimmed skins are generally held for a 20c market, but this figure has not been paid as yet. Some Cincinnati cities are reported sold at 18½c this week.

HORSEHIDES quiet. No special features noted in the market for horsehides. Renderers are quoted at \$5.00@5.50 and country goods at \$4.25@4.75 nominal with outside prices asked and inside more representative of buyers' ideas.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES quiet. No new features are manifested in the market for the common descriptions of foreign dry hides. Last sales were on a basis of 16c for the basic mountain Bogotas. Importers view the future of the market rather more optimistically and are not inclined to make any further offerings for the present. In their opinion values will ascend to higher levels in the immediate future and they desire to be in a position to take advantage of any appreciations as they occur. Tanners decline to be stampeded into purchasing, believing that rates will be no higher until conditions in leather markets portray improved sentiments. The situation is therefore at a pause with nominal values considered on a 16c basis for the Bogotas and other varieties at proportionate levels. B. A. standard weight hides are quoted not over 16c for domestic consumption. B. A. kipskins are quoted at 19@19½c. Last sales of B. A. hides were at 19@20c for European outlets and kips at 22@23c for similar consumption. Cordoba kipskins are valued at 27@32c as to sellers and dates. No new developments are noted in the market for far eastern hides. Chinas are unchanged at 25c for primes. A recent bid of 17c was reported for antioquias. Some calls are noted for dry salted hides and Peruvians last sold at 9c. Negotiations are going on looking toward a further movement.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES—No new developments noted in the market for frigorifico steers. Last sales were at \$40.00 on steers and business was reported yesterday in cows at \$39.00, the latter being for Norway outlet. Offerings of steers are reported in the New York market at 15½c landed. The \$40.00 steer price under existing exchange figures better than 15½c and closer to 16½c c. i. f. Spot hides are rather slow and considered easy in tone. A few Panamas sold down to 9½c following earlier business at 10@10½c.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 13.

While receipts of cattle at ten markets this week to date, at about 188,800, show an increase of only 27,000 over like period last week and are over 23,000 short of the corresponding period a year ago, the market has been handicapped by a poor distribution of the supply, a Monday run of 80,000 cattle at the ten points, of which 29,000 were at Chicago, putting the trade off to a bad start from the standpoint of the selling side. Comparatively light receipts since Monday have permitted sellers to regain, in large measure at least, declines effected in the week's opening session when 25 to 50c declines on beef and butcher classes were general, but trade conditions for the week as a whole would doubtless have been much more stable and satisfactory had a third of the liberal Monday supply been distributed through the succeeding days of the week. Low temperatures the last two days have been favorable for sellers, meat consumption invariably expanding during cold weather periods. Trade on beef steers today was uneven and sales, in spots, still looked as much as 25c lower than a week ago, though average prices were probably about as high as at that time. Despite the presence of few cattle closely approaching choice beef grade in the marketings, killers have shown need for but very few steers of current value above \$10.50 and have fought the top, the spread in prices gradually narrowing. Yearlings sold Wednesday upward to \$11.25 and carried odd heifers, but no heavy cattle good enough to pass \$11 have appeared, prime long-feds being conspicuous for their absence, and out of the 29,000 cattle here last Monday, nothing, barring a few odd yearlings, were good enough to sell on that session above \$10.65. Most of the week's steer supply sold from around \$8.25 to \$10, bulk consisting of warmed-up and short-fed stock of plain and medium killing quality. Good fat cows and heifers are closing strong to somewhat higher than a week ago, but the advance does not extend to the low grade stuff, canner and cutter grades declining early in the week and still showing a loss of mostly 25c from a week ago. Fat bulls are around 25c lower than a week ago, bolognas showing 50c to 75c declines generally from that time and the better grades being around \$1.25 lower than early last week. Veal calves have sold unevenly, but light and strong weight vealers average around 50c lower than a week ago, while fat heavy calves, sympathizing with a sharply lower market recently on heavy dressed calves at New York, are around \$1 to \$1.50 lower.

Chicago receipts of hogs for the week to date at about 207,000 were very liberal, showing over one-third increase compared to like period last week. Nearly three-fourths of these receipts arrived on Monday and Tuesday, making a new yard record for two consecutive days. The ten market total for the week thus far, at about 653,000, although registering 190,000 increase over similar period last week, is only about 3,000 more than corresponding period a year ago. The market broke on an average of 35c to 40c on both Monday and Tuesday, but the feature was the

(Continued on page 47.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 12.

The receipts in all departments for the week ending today show an increase; in cattle, the run amounts to 23,000 head. The offerings of steers during the entire

week were fair, and under the light run which characterized the first half of the period, prices generally advanced 50@75c over the close of the previous week. During the last half of the period, however, when our receipts became heavier, the market failed to maintain the advance scored during the early portion, and prices were off around 50c on all grades. At this writing a much steadier tone prevails, and on the best grades the market is called strong to 25c higher. Some fairly good steers of the warmed up and short fed variety topped for the week at \$10.00, but in the last three days nothing better than \$9.25 has been paid on car lots. The quality of the cattle bringing the top prices is fair to good, but there is nothing at all being offered that can be called choice or prime. The tone of the market is much the same in butcher cattle, as in heavy beefs. Heifers, especially the weighty kinds, are more or less hard to sell. Best mixed loads brought up to \$10.50, but the bulk of the sales run from \$6.25@8.50 with the majority of the commoner and less desirable ones going at \$7.00@7.50. The bulk of the cows ranges from \$5.00@6.00, with a few good heavy heifers ranging from \$6.75@7.25. In stockers and feeders there is a slight decline on the commoner kinds, but on the better grades prices seem around steady.

The hog run this week totals something over 112,000, the heaviest run since January of 1920. This is the season of the year, however, for our heavy hog supply, and the run was not unexpected. The high time of the period was last Friday and Saturday at which time a top of \$10.40 was made on good heavy butcher hogs and \$10.50@10.75 on light hogs and pigs. The heavy supply which has come in for the most part within the last three days has served to break these prices from 60@80c, and on pigs a full dollar. The quality of the run is very fair, considering its volume. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.35@9.60; good heavies, \$9.00@9.35; lights, \$9.50@9.75; roughs, \$7.50@7.75; pigs, \$9.50@9.75; bulk, \$9.35@9.60.

The sheep and lamb receipts for the period are 12,500. Reduction in prices all along the line has been the rule for the latter part of the week, thereby taking off just about what they gained in price during the early portion of the week. At this writing a steadier tone is noted, and trading active. Handy weight ewes are bringing \$4.75@5.00, but the bulk of the sheep on sale is of heavy medium quality, and the price swinging around \$4.50. Good native lambs are selling up to \$11.25, with the bulk going from \$11.00@11.25. Colorado pea fed lambs are topping the market, and several strings within the last two days have sold at \$11.35@11.50, the latter figure being the top for the week. The scarcest grade in the sheep house is good yearling wethers. The best we had this week in deck lots brought \$9.50, and they were only fair in quality. Something choice or handy weight would bring \$10.00 or better.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 12.

A falling off in receipts of livestock today resulted in an active trade at higher prices. Fat cattle were quoted strong to 25 cents higher, hogs up 25 to 35 cents, and sheep and lambs were 25 cents higher. With receipts in the two preceding days this week liberal killers kept the supply cleaned up closely, and today with arrivals in all divisions smaller than expected there was an active trade. Fat hogs sold up to \$9.40, pigs \$9.60 and lambs up to \$11.10. Receipts today were 5,000 cattle, 11,000

hogs and 4,000 sheep, compared with 7,500 cattle, 11,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep a week ago, and 11,300 cattle, 17,700 hogs, and 5,200 sheep a year ago. Demand for all classes of killing cattle today was active at strong to 25 cents higher prices, mostly 25 cents up. Killers bought the offerings as they came to them. General demand is much larger than a month ago, and no heavy run is in sight for the next thirty days. No choice steers arrived today. Bulk of the offerings short fed steers, sold at \$8.00 to \$9.25. Cows and heifers sold freely. Most of the fat cows brought \$6.00 to \$7.25, top \$8.00, and heifers \$6.50 to \$8.50, top \$9.25. Veal calves and bulls were quoted stronger.

After being depressed rather sharply in the first two days this week, the hog market rallied vigorously today. Most of the decline of the past two days was regained. The top price today was \$9.40 for light weights, and \$9.60 for pigs. The bulk of the offerings sold at \$9.10 to \$9.35. Demand for hogs is much larger than anticipated, as is shown by the fact that receipts of 370,000 hogs at the five western markets was not sufficient to keep the market under the \$9.00 level.

Both sheep and lambs were 25 cents higher than Tuesday, and about the same position as a week ago. Fat lambs today sold at \$10.00 to \$11.00, yearlings \$8.50 to \$9.25, and ewes \$4.50 to \$5.00. Killers have bought freely all week and the general trade shows a more healthy tone.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 12.

Notwithstanding the fact that cattle receipts are running somewhat lighter than at this time last year, the demand has not shown much breadth and prices show very little improvement as compared with the low time the latter part of 1920. In fact, the trend of values on Monday and Tuesday was decidedly downward and although there was a partial recovery on Wednesday, the market is still around a quarter lower than a week ago on an average. Choice beef steers are selling at \$9.00@10.00, while bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,200 pound steers move at a spread of \$7.50@8.75, common to fair kinds going at \$6.75@7.25 and on down. Cows and heifers followed much the same course as the fat cattle. Choice heifers are bringing \$7.00@8.00, while bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$5.50@6.50, with canners and cutters \$3.50@5.00, and on down. Veal calves at \$7.50@10.50 are somewhat higher than last week, but bulls, stags, etc., at \$4.50@7.00 show very little improvement. Weakness in fat cattle is not reflected in the stocker and feeder trade and prices have been firmly held for anything at all useful in this line.

Hogs are coming to market more freely than for several weeks, but there has been a corresponding improvement in the demand for them from both shippers and packers, and while prices seem to fluctuate quite sharply from day to day the general levels of values show little change as compared with a week ago. All classes of buyers are taking the light and butcher weight hogs freely, but there is the usual discrimination against rough, heavy and mixed packing loads so that the total range of prices is rather wide, although the fair to good hogs of all weights are selling within a comparatively narrow spread. With nearly 12,000 hogs here today the market was 10@25c higher. Tops brought \$9.25 and bulk of the trading was at \$8.80@9.20 or not materially different from a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has been more or less unsettled for some time, but prices are in much the same notch as they were a week ago, fat lambs selling at \$10.25@11.25, yearlings \$7.50@9.00, wethers \$5.50@6.50 and ewes \$4.25@5.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Delta Ice & Cold Storage Company of Vicksburg, Miss., will establish an ice plant at Bastrop, Ia.

Wescott & Winks, produce dealers at Sumner, Iowa, have purchased the cold storage business of Claude Rex, at Greene, Iowa.

A cold storage plant will be installed in the county jail at Detroit, Mich., to permit the buying of meats and vegetables for the inmates in large quantities, and keeping them in good condition.

Refrigerating machinery is now being installed in the plant of the Valparaiso Home Ice Company, at Valparaiso, Ind. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation about February 1.

Improvements costing about \$35,000 will be made in the near future in the plant of the Parkersburg Ice Company, at Parkersburg, W. Va. The capacity of the plant will be increased by 40 tons daily and the cold storage capacity will also be increased.

Union carpenters employed in the construction of the Ardle and Shreveport Ice and Brewing Company plant, at Shreveport, La., have agreed to a voluntary wage cut which will reduce the daily wage from \$9 to \$8. Common laborers' wages have been cut 10 cents per hour. The buildings under construction represent an investment of approximately \$1,000,000.

C. C. Dobson, proprietor of the Odessa Meat Market, at Odessa, Wash., is installing a new five-ton ice machine to replace the small cooling system which he has used in the past. He will enlarge his refrigerating quarters and also plans to build a small packing plant in connection with them. These improvements, together with the remodeling of his meat market, will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

NEW YORK COLD STORAGE LAW.

A brief summary of the new cold storage law which went into effect in the state of New York, on October 1, is made by the New York Produce Review as follows:

Definitions—The "foods" affected include all except nuts, cheese and vegetables. "Cold storage" means the keeping of food at or below a temperature of 45° F. The term "cold storage warehouse" means "any establishment or structure, or portion thereof, in which food is commonly stored and which is artificially cooled to or below a temperature above zero of 45° F., except (1) a refrigerator vehicle used as such or (2) an establishment or structure or portion thereof used exclusively for storage of any article or articles for the sole use of the occupant, owner, or maintainer thereof, (a) for consumption of himself or his family or guests, or (b) in his business of serving meals, or (c) in connection with his retail business only, or (3) an establishment or structure or portion thereof used solely for the storage of food for periods of less than thirty days under a temperature not lower than 20° above zero Fahrenheit.

License—From Oct. 1, 1920, no cold storage warehouse may be operated in this state, except when used exclusively for storage of nuts, fruits, cheese or vegetables without a license to be issued by the State Department of Farms and Markets. Written application for such license must be made on or before Sept. 1, 1920, and annually thereafter. The premises are open to inspection at any time and licenses may be denied, or suspended if the premises are deemed insanitary.

Reports—Licensees are required to report monthly to the Department of Farms and Markets, records of articles of food received and withdrawn and on hand, except such as are being held in temporary storage "as provided in Sections 93-a and 93-b."

Branding—No food can be received or kept in a cold storage warehouse unless branded with day, month and year when received. And, "except as hereinafter provided," no food may be removed from cold storage unless branded with (a) the

words "cold storage," (b) the name and location of the warehouse, (c) the day, month and year when received and (d) the day, month and year when removed.

The exception as above evidently refers to food held temporarily—less than 30 days—as mentioned in succeeding sections, as follows:

"Section 93-a. Temporary Storage. Any person, firm or corporation conducting or maintaining a cold storage warehouse, or any lessee of a portion of such warehouse, who desires to set aside a room or rooms in such warehouse for the storage of food for temporary protection shall file with the Department of Farms and Markets an application which shall set forth a description of such rooms with their location and dimensions. The commissioner shall have power to issue a permit for the maintenance of such room or rooms for temporary storage. In such room or rooms articles of food may be stored for periods not to exceed thirty days and need not be stamped as cold storage goods upon removal, or with the date of such removal or with the name of the warehouse, as provided in Section 93, but when placed in such temporary storage must be marked, branded, stamped or tagged with the day, month and year in which they were received for storage.

"Section 93-b. Leased Rooms. Any person, firm or corporation operating and maintaining a cold storage warehouse who shall lease any room or rooms in such warehouse to any other person, firm or corporation for his or their private use shall file with the Department of Farms and Markets, on a form to be provided by the commissioner, a description of such room or rooms, with the name and address of the lessee. After such lease has been executed said lessee shall be held responsible for the sanitary condition of such room or rooms, and except when such room or rooms are used for the storage of food for the sole use of the lessee (a) for consumption of himself or his family or guests, or (b) in his business of serving meals, or (c) in connection with his retail business only, such lessee shall comply with the provisions of this article for the proper marking of the goods placed therein as provided in Sections 93 and 93-a. Such lessee shall also render a monthly report of the foods being held in such room or rooms as required of licensees by Section 92 unless such room or rooms have been designated as temporary storages as provided in Section 93-a."

Sale of Cold Stored Food—No food held in cold storage for 30 days or more either within or without the state may be sold or offered without representing the same to have been so kept. Invoices or bills for such foods must describe them as "cold storage goods." In case of transfer while in storage the seller must notify the buyer in writing of the date when the food was originally placed in cold storage.

Section 94-a prohibits the storage of food intended for human consumption un-

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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SPECIFY BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA which, subject to prior sale, may be obtained from the following:

Atlanta—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
Baltimore—Wernig, Moving, Hauling & Storage Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.
Chicago—Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.

Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 315 Fulton St.
New York City—Roesaler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

less it is apparently pure and wholesome. It provides also for condemnation of food found to be unfit for human consumption.

Section 94-b deals with cold storage of foods not intended for human consumption.

Time Limit—No food can be kept in cold storage more than twelve months, including the time during which it may have been so held without the state. Licensees receiving or holding in cold storage food owned by others are required to give written notification to remove same at least two weeks prior to expiration of time limit.

Food removed from cold storage for sale cannot be returned to cold storage.

The administration of the law with powers of supervision and the issuance of rules and regulations is placed upon the Department of Farms and Markets.

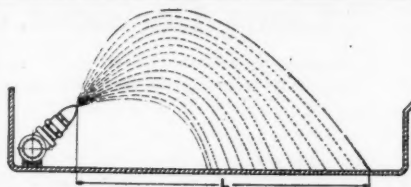
Very heavy penalties are provided for violations.

PRACTICAL REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, in December. Two business sessions were held each day of the first three, and the fourth day was devoted to visiting ice-making and cold storage plants and other points of interest.

Among the plants visited were the new plant of the Boyle Ice Company, Fulton Cold Storage & Market Company, the 35th street plant of the Consumers Company, where the visitors had an opportunity of seeing Voorhees multiple effect in operation, the plant of the Sullivan Machinery Company, and the Fisk street plant of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

The attendance was the largest ever



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Leading packers everywhere employing brine spray lofts for hog and beef coolers have adopted "SPRA-RITE" Brine Spraying Equipment by reason

of the high cooling efficiency and non-clogging features of "SPRA-RITE" Nozzles.

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You can do it by having a **BAKER REFRIGERATING SYSTEM** installed. **BAKER** systems are manufactured in sizes that vary from one to fifty tons capacity daily; and they are positively the best available for your purchase today.

They operate at practically no upkeep expense what-

ever; yet they give absolutely the highest degree of efficient service. They are simple in design and construction; and have few working parts; moreover, you will find that the **BAKER SYSTEM** is far more economical than the old-time system of using natural ice for cooling purposes.

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for groceries, meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and cold storage plants. SEND AND GET OUR FREE BULLETIN NO. 42D and particulars in detail regarding the kind of refrigeration system you want.

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recorded, the total registration exceeding 225. Delegates and visitors were present from all parts of the country, from Massachusetts to California, and one visitor from far off Australia.

The convention was a notable one in many respects. The action of the delegates in voting to hold the next annual meeting in Philadelphia is illustrative of the spirit of expansion and development of the association into a national organization that they expect will equal in character and numerical strength the older national bodies representing other branches of the engineering profession.

Other features of importance were the adoption by the association of the standard ton of refrigeration prepared by the joint committee appointed from the A. S. R. E. and the A. S. M. E. The appointment of a committee on standards to take up the subject of standardization of machinery valves, fittings and other articles used in the industry.

Several changes were made in the constitution and by-laws, one of which changes the wording in Article VIII from "diploma" to "certificate," and a change in the wording at the end of the first sentence of Section 1 of Article V, thereby changing that sentence to read: "All members of this association, either members at large or members of subordinate associations, are enjoined from taking part in strikes or disagreements between employees and employers as members of the organization."

The banquet was one that will be long remembered by all present. A notable feature was the presentation to President Kloss of a handsome diamond studded Masonic charm attached to a beautiful platinum and gold chain.

The following papers were presented during the meeting: "Combustion," by Jos. W. Hays, president, Hays School of Combustion; "Powdered Coal," by Millaton W. Arrowood, executive engineer, Ground Coal Engineering Company; "Gas Power for Ice Making and Refrigerating Machines," by George H. Trout, director, Smith Gas Engine Company; "High Speed Compressors," by Thomas C. McKee, Carbondale Machine Company; "The Present Status of the Two-Stage Ammonia Compressor," by Harry Sloan, advisory engineer, Vilter Mfg. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; "Oil Engines as Applied to Refrigerating Machinery," by J. D. Harper, manager, oil engine division, general sales department, Fairbanks-Morse Company; "The Unaflow Steam Engine," by Robert Cramer, Chicago; "Electrical Drive for Ice Making and Refrigerating Machines," by William J. Bray, sales engineer, General Electric Company; "Increase in Capacity of Ice Machines by Application of Multiple Effect

Compressor," by H. T. Whyte, superintendent of ice factories, Consumers Company; "Absorption Refrigerating Machines," by C. W. Kohler, general engineer, Booth Fisheries Company; "Manufacture of Raw Water Ice," by Gilbert Sellers, chief engineer, South Chicago Ice Plant; "Treatment of Water for Raw

Court Decisions of Interest to Packers

Recent court decisions involving points of interest to meat packers, as summarized by Arthur B. Hayes, attorney for the Institute of American Meat Packers at Washington, D. C., were published in the recent issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. These covered such subjects as sales agreements and contracts, banking transactions with bills of lading, railroad and car matters, etc.

Following is another summary of similar court rulings on a variety of matters, also prepared by Judge Hayes from reports copyrighted by the West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.:

Loss and Damage Claim Cases.

Carrier's Negligence Must Be Shown. Miller vs. Q. O. and K. C. Railroad Company, 225 S. W. Reporter, page 116, decided November 8, 1920, Kansas City Court of Appeals.

"Liability for delay of interstate shipments is governed by the ruling decisions in the Federal Courts. Before a carrier can be held liable for delay of an interstate shipment, the shipper must show negligence or some other fault on the carrier's part. Where a connecting carrier refused to deliver interstate shipment of sheep from Missouri at Chicago because the stock yards there had issued an embargo against Missouri sheep on account of a rumor of foot and mouth diseases, which embargo was not a legal quarantine in the sense of being ordered by the Government, the initial carrier was technically liable for the delay."

"Where a connecting carrier on the strength of an embargo issued by Chicago stockyards, held an interstate shipment within an embargo at an intermediate point and there unloaded them, no substantial damages could be recovered against the initial carrier for refusal to go on to Chicago whereby the cattle decreased in weight by the delay; the evidence showing that there were no facilities for unloading at any other place than the stockyards and that the embargo forbade even unloading at stockyards."

"But an additional carrier of interstate shipment of sheep is liable under the Carmack Amendment (U. S. Com. Stat., Par. 8,604-A, 8,604-AA) for failure of the connecting carrier to properly feed and water at intermediate point, though, by reason of stockyards' embargo at destination, shipment could not be unloaded at destination and for that reason was held at intermediate points."

"An initial carrier of an interstate shipment is liable under the Carmack Amend-

Water Ice," by W. J. Hughes, International Filter Company; "Overhauling and Rehabilitating Ice Plants," by Charles M. Gilbert, president, Midwest Engineering Company; "Economies in the Ice Making and Refrigerating Plant," by F. C. Pedley, Dubuque, Iowa; "Standardization of Ammonia Valves and Fittings," by J. E. Porter, staff engineer, R. T. Lyons Engineering Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; "Municipal Regulation for Refrigerating Machinery Installation and Operation," by H. G. Johnson, inspector, department for the inspection of steam boiler, steam and cooling plants, city of Chicago.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. W. Kohler, Chicago, Ill.; first vice-president, F. L. Brewer, Tulsa, Okla.; second vice-president, J. E. Lawrence, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, Edward H. Fox, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, W. R. Ilch, Kansas City, Kans.; sergeant-at-arms, Roy Noyes, Chanute, Kans.; board of directors, Norman Register, chairman, Dallas, Tex.; A. G. Dean, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Stevens, Los Angeles, Cal.

ment for delay in transit on other lines of connecting carrier to a different destination consented to by shipper on the refusal of connecting carrier to proceed to the original destination because of a non-legal embargo issued by the stockyards at destination."

Damages for Not Stopping Car for inspection. Bruce Brothers Grain Co. vs. Hines et al., 193 Pacific Reporter, page 339, decided November 6, 1920, Supreme Court of Texas.

"The plaintiff bought a car of corn of a certain grade, and, according to directions, it was shipped by the seller over defendant's railroad to a destination in another state upon the stipulated condition that the railroad company should stop the car at a stated point near the origin of shipment for inspection. Plaintiff sold the car to another dealer on the basis of such inspection and his vendee in turn sold it to a dealer at the destination of the shipment on the same basis. The railroad company failed to stop the car for inspection and learning of this failure plaintiff's vendee demanded and received from the plaintiff the price it had paid for the corn. The railroad company carried the corn to destination without delay and it was there found to have heated and deteriorated in transit. It was in good condition and of the contract grade when it reached the place of inspection. The vendee at destination refused to receive the corn because of its condition and it was there sold by the plaintiff at a reduced price. Plaintiff sued the railroad company to recover the difference between the reduced price and that which it had paid for the corn. Held, the plaintiff's loss was the direct and proximate result of defendant's breach of its contract to stop the car for inspection."

Effect of Diversion of Shipment. Keota Produce Company vs. C. R. I. and P. Company, 179 N. W. Rep., page 834, decided November 16, 1920, Supreme Court of Iowa.

"Where a shipper attempted to divert a shipment to a different destination and received a new bill of lading, it was a conversion of the property for the carrier, through a mistake for which it was responsible, to carry the shipment to the original destination and deliver it to the consignee named in the first bill of lading."

"The measure of damages for the conversion of a shipment by the carrier is the market value at the place of destination named in the bill of lading with interest, less the cost of transportation."

"In the case of conversion by a carrier by delivering to the wrong person, payment to the owner by such person may be shown in mitigation and the amount ac-

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

PLEASED WITH "BOSS" DEHAIRER.

"Boss" hog dehairers continue to meet with great favor among packers and hog slaughterers, and The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of these machines, are constantly receiving words of commendation on the excellent work done by them. The following letter was received by them recently:

"Frederick, Md., Dec. 23, 1920.

"The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Gentlemen:

"Wish to give you a word of recommendation for the 'Boss' grate dehairer which we purchased from you recently. We are very highly pleased with this machine; our first hour running through one hundred sixty hogs, all being cleaned in first class shape.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. A. WHITFIELD CO.

"By J. Fred Jones."

LIFE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

"Five years from now, this motor truck will be off the roads, hence it must also be off our books."

Thus, arbitrarily, the cost accountant was formerly wont to give any new motor truck which his employer might purchase five years to toil, depreciate and finally disappear, after having returned its original cost, subsequent upkeep and a tidy surplus for profit.

So far, so good. But five years later the error in such an inflexible cost system became apparent, for the motor truck, if it was a good truck, refused to retire from active duty despite the fact that, theoretically, its working days were over.

In fact, so many trucks that went into service 10 years ago are still working and earning, years after they have written their original cost off the books, that a few cost accountants have chosen to measure truck longevity by miles rather than years. Age yielded to mileage as the unit of measure—and 100,000 miles was considered a liberal allowance for a truck.

But once more matters were complicated by the good trucks, for so many of them rounded the 100,000-mile post and kept right on going that the record ceased to excite wonderment. For instance, The White Company of Cleveland, in its annual tabulation of letters from owners testifying that they operate White trucks which have exceeded 100,000 miles and are still on the roads, announces that 533 Whites still in service are known to have traveled 100,000 miles; 106 additional Whites have exceeded 150,000 miles; 94 are somewhere on the 200,000-to-300,000-miles lap; while 25 trucks have forged ahead of the field, well beyond the 300,000-mile mark. The figures in each group are approximately double those revealed by the 1919 tabulation.

usually received by the owner should be deducted."

"But where a shipper of goods billed to New York attempted to divert them to Chicago for a short-held storage, but the carrier was not informed as to the length of the storage, the profits which might have been made by holding the goods for

five weeks could not be recovered as damages for the carrier's delivery of the shipment to the original consignee; such profits being speculative and uncertain."

Shipper Must Give Notice.

Notice of Claim. Morrell vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co. et al., 179 N. W. Rep., page 922, decided October 25, 1920, Supreme Court of North Dakota.

"A provision in a shipping contract which requires the shipper as a condition precedent to the right to recover damages for delay in transit or for loss or injury to the stock, to give notice in writing of his claim to some officer or station agent of the defendant within ninety days after delivery of such stock at destination, is not applicable where it appears that the stock was never delivered at destination and the damages claimed are based upon its non-delivery. (Section 8,604-A, Com. Stats., U. S. A.)

"Where the agent of a carrier knows that neither the plaintiff nor any agent of his is accompanying the livestock being transported by it, its liability for non-delivery is not qualified by provisions of the contract which recite that the shipper will care for the stock and furnish attendance.

"Where the plaintiff proved delivery of livestock to the defendants, and its non-delivery to the consignee, also the delivery of other and inferior stock as in purported fulfillment of the shipping contract, a presumption of negligence arose which, being un rebutted, entitled the plaintiff to a recovery."

"Where testimony concerning the value of cattle at Killdeer, N. D., is shown to have been based upon a knowledge of the Chicago market, it was not error to admit testimony of the value at Killdeer though the damages are properly measured by the value at Chicago."

"Where a shipper sustained loss or damage to freight carried over a railroad during the period of Federal control, the railway company is not liable."

Place of Bringing Action.—Pullman Co. et al., vs. Uribe, 225 S. W. Reporter, page 189, decided November 11, 1920, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.

"The order of the Director General of Railroads that suits against carriers, while under Federal control, be brought in the county or district where the plaintiff resided or the cause of action accrued is contrary to the Act of Congress (U. S. Com. Stat. 1908; U. S. Com. Stat. Annotated Supplement 1919, Pars. 3,115½-H; 3,115½-J) providing that actions may be brought 'as now provided by law.'"

Service Upon a Foreign Railway Company.—Merchants' Elevator Company vs. C. & O. Railway Company, 179 N. W. Rep., page 734, decided November 12, 1920, Supreme Court of Minnesota.

"Where a foreign railway company has an agent in this state to solicit traffic for its road, jurisdiction over such company may be acquired by service of the summons and complaint on such agent."

Special Provisions in Shipping Contracts.—Greenhill vs. Delano et al., 184 New York Supplement, page 617, decided November 12, 1920, Supreme Court of New York.

"A provision in a shipping contract to the effect that freight shall be deemed fully earned and due and payable to the carrier at any stage before loading is valid."

"Parties to a contract may agree on a shorter limitation of time for commencing an action for breach than is provided by the Statute of Limitations, the policy of which is to encourage promptness in bringing actions, provided the period agreed on is not unreasonably short. Whether a limitation on the commencement of actions for breach of contract contained in the contract is reasonable is a question of law, depending upon the conditions and

circumstances existing when the contract was made."

Value of Goods Lost.—Cohen et al., vs. American Railway Express Co., 184 New York Supplement, page 601, decided November 15, 1920, Supreme Court of New York.

"In action against the Express Company for value of merchandise lost in carriage, plaintiffs were entitled to a judgment for full amount claimed, where there was undisputed evidence by the plaintiffs and by disinterested witnesses placing such valuation on goods."

"A duplicate receipt issued by the Express Company's receiving clerk was binding on the Express Company in the absence of any notice to the shipper that receiving clerks were not permitted to issue such receipts. The powers of such agents are prima facie co-extensive with the business entrusted to their care and will not be narrowed by limitations not communicated to the persons with whom they deal."

What Constitutes Delivery, Etc.—Hines, Director General of Railroads, vs. Robey, 225 S. W. Rep., page 201; decided November 27, 1920, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.

"Where a passenger, after arrival at his destination, saw that his trunk had been left in a place where it would be damaged by a rain, which was then threatening, and moved the trunk from the place it had been left by the railway employees to the station platform, that fact did not establish a delivery of the trunk to the passenger and did not relieve the carrier of liability for its subsequent care."

"In an action for loss of plaintiff's trunk, which he did not call for until twenty-one hours after his arrival, evidence of the precautions taken by the carrier to protect the baggage at its station during that time, held not to show, as a matter of law, that the carrier was guilty of no negligence and, therefore, not to entitle it to a directed verdict though it was liable only as a warehouseman."

"The Director General of Railroads cannot complain of a judgment because it provides for execution against the railroad or the receiver in case the railroad property is returned to them, though they were not parties to the action since these provisions of the judgment, if unauthorized, are void and do not affect its validity as against the Director General."

Questions of Title.

Title to Goods Under Transportation.—Bank vs. C. M. & St. P. Railway Co., 179 N. W. Rep., decided November 12, 1920, page 899, Supreme Court of Minnesota.

"The rule that the form in which a bill of lading is taken is indicative of the title to the goods is not conclusive. Under the Uniform Sales Act (Chapter 465, General Laws, 1917; General Statutes, Supplement 1917; paragraphs 6015-1 to 6015-79) when the seller of goods delivers them to a carrier for transportation to the buyer pursuant to the contract between the seller and the buyer a presumption arises that the property in the goods passes to the buyer. If the bill of lading issued to the seller provides that the goods shall be delivered to him on his order, the property in the goods is reserved to the seller unless it would have passed to the buyer except for the form of the bill of lading, and in such case the seller retains the property in the goods only to secure the buyer's performance of the contract."

"Where the contract of sale provided that the buyer should receive and sell the goods and apply the proceeds to pay the seller's debt to him, the presumption arising from the taking of a bill of lading in the name of the seller, is overcome since the buyer could not perform the contract if the ownership or possession of the goods was retained by the seller."

Chicago Section

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 36,739 cattle; 130,181 hogs, and 62,833 sheep.

That cheerful glow noticed in the eastern sky late this week was not anything to be alarmed about; just Sam Stretch making his way west through Ohio and Indiana.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 8, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 to 22 cents per pound and averaged 14.82 cents per pound.

J. J. Dupps, Jr., vice-president of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, was in Chicago this week buying a railroad ticket several yards long for a trip to the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain region.

At a meeting of the board of trade Tuesday evening, C. H. Stone was chosen as chairman of the committee on Provision Inspection. J. Simons, of Simons, Day & Company, was selected as chairman of the membership committee.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1921, with comparisons, were as follows:

	This week	Same week last year
Cured meats, lbs.	14,468,000	35,375,000
Lard, lbs.	7,429,000	13,398,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	31,166,000	68,211,000
Pork, bbls.	4,272	976
Canned meats, cases	27,360	18,370

Receipts for the week were—Cured meats, 634,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 10,526,000 lbs.; lard, 1,824,000 lbs.; pork, 209 bbls.

A feature of the annual stockholders meeting of Swift & Company last week that was widely commented upon was the fact that it was attended by over 700

persons, all stockholders and most of them employees. It was said to have been the largest meeting of its kind in the history of Chicago.

Hartley C. Laycock was elected president of the People's Stock Yards State Bank this week, succeeding R. J. Schlesinger, who became chairman of the board. Mr. Laycock is 46 years of age. He came to Chicago from his home in Ontario at the age of 16, and began as an office boy



HARTLEY C. LAYCOCK
New President People's Stock Yards State Bank.

at the Yards on a salary of \$2.50 per week. The institution of which he is now the head has deposits of over 15 million dollars, of which 12 millions are savings.

Among the out-of-town visitors in Chicago this week were W. H. Ballance, Jr., president of the Electro Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. G. Duffield, of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa; Ernest Arwitz,

manager of the Dryfus Packing and Provision Company, Lafayette, Ind.; John S. Schalker, Jr., of the Schalker Packing Company, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Ed. Butterworth, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly with the Capitol Refining Company, Washington, D. C.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

General market conditions, while a decided drop in the temperature has stimulated the market to a certain degree, the demand has continued below normal, and with the exception of a few short periods of activity, trading has been slow and no material advances in prices recorded during the week.

The few choice steers that were offered attracted little attention and prices have weakened fully \$2 since a week ago. The general quality of the steer offerings has been desirable for the butcher trade, with bulk selling from \$16 to \$19. Although no change in prices is shown on lower grade steers, prices have strengthened some and \$12 this week will not buy as good steer beef as \$12 would a week ago. Common steers have been scarce and met with ready sales. There have been plenty of good cows, with many on the heiferish order. Prices have held firm on the desirable butcher kinds, while the heavy rough kinds sold well in cuts. Butchers handling medium beef found desirable cows at \$13 to \$14.50, and heiferish cows of very good quality at \$15 to \$16. While there has been a fair demand for bologna bulls, prices have remained practically steady with a week ago. Kosher beef, under a fair demand, has shown some weakness, with chucks declining mostly \$2.

At no time during the week has the supply of veal been heavy. Few strictly choice calves were available and the demand, which was only fair, centered on the medium to good kinds, which held steady with a week ago, while choice calves declined \$1. Common calves received little attention and the spread between common and medium grades widened around \$2.

There have been plenty of lambs to meet the fair demand. The general quality was good, but ran mostly to heavy weights. Prices held steady on all grades except choice, which declined mostly \$1. The usual amount of mutton was available, and, under a normal demand, prices show no change from a week ago.

While supplies of pork have not been heavy, there has been a plenty to supply the demand, which has been below expectation, especially with the favorable weather for pork consumption. Prices have fluctuated to some extent and have reached lower levels on all items.

Compared with last Friday, choice steers \$2 lower, with other grade steers, cows and bulls mostly steady. Veal and lambs steady to \$1 lower and mutton steady; pork loins \$2 lower; skinned shoulders \$1 to \$2 down; picnics \$2 lower; Boston butts \$3 and spareribs \$1 lower. There will be a light carryover of beef and lamb, with other meats well disposed of.

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**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 41.)

eagerness and activity of all buyers, seeming to indicate that hogs were on a worthwhile money basis. Trade closed Tuesday 10c to 15c higher than the average that day and advances totaled 40c to 60c yesterday and today. Top today was \$9.90, the same as last Thursday, and while lights show very little change, butchers closed mostly 15c to 20c higher for the week. Despite the large receipts, percentage of lights was small and quickly absorbed. Pigs show little variation from a week ago, the bulk of desirable 90 to 130 lb. pigs selling at \$9.80 to \$9.90 and some up to \$10 to \$10.10.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were liberal the first four days this week, locally and elsewhere. The run thus far this week at Chicago totaled around 88,000, against 62,530 during the corresponding period a week ago, while the ten-market aggregate was 245,900, against 178,700 like period last week and 202,161 a year ago. Fat lambs today sold 25c to 50c lower than a week ago, with heavy and medium kinds showing more loss in many instances. Choice 30-lb. fed western lambs topped today at \$12. Stock averaging 90 lbs. or better was discriminated against. Colorado lambs of



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medium quality, but averaging around 95 lbs., went Tuesday at \$10.50 and stock of about the same quality and weight went today at \$10. Marketings of Colorado-fed stock received so far at Chicago have been too weighty for most requirements of the trade and the general quality has not been up to the Colorado standard. Handyweight ewes have been in very active demand, largely on shipping account, and prices of heavy stock have been pulled upward in sympathy. As compared with Thursday of last week, handyweight ewes are about

\$1 higher, with heavy natives 50c to 75c up. One doubledeck of prime 108-lb. fed western ewes brought \$6.50 today, being of similar quality to those Friday of last week at \$6. Yearling wethers have been scarce this week and outside of one load Tuesday at \$10.50, virtually no choice handyweight stock has been offered. On the whole, yearlings look about 25c lower than a week ago. Matured wethers have been in very small supply. A doubledeck of choice 108-lb. wethers scored \$7.25 last Saturday, with mates Monday at \$5.75.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 3	16,027	2,100	34,802	26,280
Tuesday, Jan. 4	12,731	3,838	38,364	10,079
Wednesday, Jan. 5	19,053	2,908	25,983	14,985
Thursday, Jan. 6	15,151	5,243	53,127	11,185
Friday, Jan. 7	6,278	1,509	34,426	13,468
Saturday, Jan. 8	733	44	7,022	1,982

*Total last week	62,499	15,822	193,724	77,989
Previous week	53,992	8,887	180,710	70,350
Year ago	71,914	15,126	258,057	71,749
Two years ago	98,278	14,448	309,990	135,252

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 3	4,293	535	12,092	7,639
Tuesday, Jan. 4	3,791	629	15,057	6,521
Wednesday, Jan. 5	5,878	309	9,744	5,935
Thursday, Jan. 6	5,546	744	14,525	5,339
Friday, Jan. 7	4,934	406	9,852	4,613
Saturday, Jan. 8	197	...	2,581	...

Total last week	24,639	2,712	63,851	30,047
Previous week	23,377	1,605	45,673	19,632
Year ago	24,643	1,594	43,892	15,645
Two years ago	27,983	1,801	21,298	24,934

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Jan. 8:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle	92,475	185,220
Calves	658,000	57,063
Hogs	276,372	660,909
Sheep	105,764	192,073

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Jan. 8	508,000	655,000
Previous week	508,000	655,000
Cor. week, 1920	930,000	930,000
Cor. week, 1919	1,058,000	1,058,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Jan. 8, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	171,000	483,000	179,000
Previous week	139,000	450,000	155,000
1920	220,000	753,000	205,000
1919	323,000	841,000	305,000
1918	237,000	572,000	201,000
1917	277,000	751,000	241,000
1916	167,000	718,000	227,000
1915	175,000	472,000	285,000
1914	147,000	453,000	260,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Jan. 8, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921	171,000	483,000	179,000
1920	220,000	753,000	205,000
1919	323,000	841,000	305,000
1918	237,000	572,000	201,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Jan. 8, 1921:

Armour & Co.	15,300
Anglo-American	6,600
Swift & Co.	13,000
Hammond & Co.	6,900
Morris & Co.	13,000
Wilson & Co.	11,000
Boyd-Lunham	9,500
Western Packing Co.	10,600
Roberts & Oake	7,600
Miller & Hart	4,900
Independent Packing Co.	7,900
Brennan Packing Co.	5,700
Wm. Davies Co.	5,300
Others	18,000
Totals	141,300
Previous week	129,900
Year ago	205,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Jan. 8	\$ 9.15	\$ 9.45	\$ 4.40	\$11.20
Previous week	9.40	9.70	4.75	11.85
Cor. week, 1920	14.35	14.65	10.65	18.75
Cor. week, 1919	16.10	17.67	10.60	16.80
Cor. week, 1918	16.00	16.35	12.15	17.35
Cor. week, 1917	10.05	10.60	9.75	13.70
Cor. week, 1916	8.55	7.60	7.05	10.40
Cor. week, 1915	8.20	6.80	5.60	8.20
Cor. week, 1914	8.60	8.25	5.50	7.95
Cor. week, 1913	7.85	7.38	5.50	8.75
Cor. week, 1912	6.90	6.20	12.40	6.60
Cor. week, 1911	6.15	7.97	4.30	6.25

Market quotations at Chicago.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$10.50@12.00
Fair to good steers	8.75@10.75
Plain to good steers	7.00@9.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	7.00@11.00
Good to prime cows	6.00@8.50
Fair to good heifers	7.50@8.75
Fair to good cows	4.50@7.00
Canners	2.50@3.50
Cutters	3.60@4.50
Bologna bulls	5.00@6.00
Veal calves	10.00@13.00

HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$ 9.50@9.75
Medium weight butchers	9.25@9.50
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.	9.00@9.40
Fair to fancy light	9.00@9.50
Heavy packing	8.50@9.10
Rough packing	8.00@8.60
Pigs	8.50@10.10

SHEEP.

Native lambs	\$ 8.50@11.75
Wool western lambs	10.00@11.50
Feeding lambs	9.00@10.75
Wethers	4.50@6.75
Yearlings	8.00@10.00
Ewes	4.00@6.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	24.25	24.30	24.25	24.25
May	24.25	24.30	24.25	24.25

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	13.37½	13.37½	13.12½	13.15
May	14.00	14.05	13.90	13.90

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	11.92½	11.92½	11.92½	11.92½
May	12.70	12.80	12.65	12.67½

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	23.50	23.80	23.50	23.80
May	23.50	23.80	23.50	23.80

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
May	13.70	13.77½	13.60	13.70

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	11.67½	11.67½	11.67½	11.67½
May	12.50	12.57½	12.40	12.47½

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
May	24.10	24.20	24.05	24.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	12.87½	13.12½	12.87½	13.12½
May	13.00	13.87½	13.60	13.85

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	12.02½	12.02½	12.00	12.00
May	12.45	12.75	12.42½	12.72½

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	24.75	24.80	24.75	24.80
May	24.50	24.50	24.45	24.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	13.25	13.35	13.25	13.25
May	14.00	14.10	14.00	14.02½

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	12.05	12.12½	12.05	12.10
May	12.85	12.87½	12.80	12.85

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	24.05	24.85	24.50	24.50
May	24.45	24.45	24.10	24.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	13.37	13.40	13.22½	13.25
May	14.15	14.14	13.92½	13.95

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	12.25	12.32½	12.12½	12.12½
May	13.00	13.10	12.85	12.90

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921.

PORK—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	24.00	24.00	23.80	24.30
May	24.00	24.00	23.80	24.30

LARD—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	13.12½	13.12½	13.12½	13.12½
May	13.90	13.90	13.80	13.87½

RIBS—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.	11.95	12.07½	11.95	11.97½
May	12.80	12.82	12.70	12.70

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	38	28	17
Rib roast, light end	40	30	19
Chuck roast	35	20	15
Steaks, round	42	30	28
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	54	35	31
Steaks, porterhouse	82	42	32
Steaks, flank	30	25	13
Beef stew	28	20	15
Corned briskets, boneless	35	25	15
Corned plates	25	18	13
Corned rumps	35	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter	40	27
Legs	40	30
Stews	18	16
Chops, shoulder	30	26
Chops, rib and loin	47	40

Mutton.

	Good.	Com.
Legs	25	23
Stew	15	13
Shoulders	20	18
Chops, rib and loin	32	28

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.	30	@32
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.	29	@31
Loins, whole, 14 and over	27	@28
Breasts	20	@25
Shoulders	20	@22
Rutts	24	@25
Spareribs	22	@22
Hocks	20	@20
Leaf lard	18	@18

Veal.

Hindquarters	22	@32
Forequarters	16	@22
Legs	25	@28
Breasts	20	@25
Shoulders	20	@22
Cutlets	20	@20
Rib and loin chops	28	@42

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 2
Shop fat	@ 1
Bones, per 100 lbs.	@25
Calf skins	@10
Kips	@ 8
Deacons, each	.75

LIVESTOCK AT ST. LOUIS.

Official reports of receipts and slaughters of livestock at St. Louis for the month of December, 1920, together with the totals for the year and 1919 figures for comparison, are as follows:

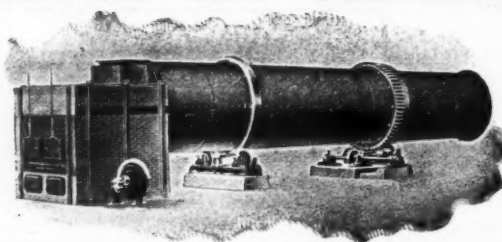
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
December, 1920	68,451	12,812	357,247	47,252
December, 1919	120,626	21,532	442,229	66,154
Total, 1920	974,416	279,134	3,398,940	604,769
Total, 1919	1,207,895	264,935	3,654,534	723,895

SLAUGHTERS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
December, 1920	33,787	8,140	151,311	36,696
December, 1919	85,210	17,678	257,910	55,378
Total, 1920	593,246	193,972	1,599,015	460,666
Total, 1919	764,536	244,566	1,969,291	558,237

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Good native steers.....	16	@18
Medium steers.....	14	@16
Heifers, good.....	13 1/2	@18
Cows.....	10	@15
Hind quarters, choice.....	26	@26
Fore quarters, choice.....	16	@16

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	46	@46
Steer Short Loins.....	45	@45
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	44	@44
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	44	@44
Steer Loin Ends No. 2.....	40	@40
Cow Short Loins.....	20	@28
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	25	@32
Cow Loin Ends.....	18	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	35	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	26	@26
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	24	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	21	@21
Holsteiner.....	18	@18
Peppertoni, long links.....	16	@16
Farmer.....	16	@16
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	14	@14
Cow Chunks.....	14	@14
Steer Plates.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	20	@20
Briskets, No. 2.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Cow Navel Ends.....	7 1/2	@9 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	6	@6
Hind Shanks.....	6	@6
Rolls.....	24	@24
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	40	@40
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	45	@45
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	48	@48
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	40	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	42	@42
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	42	@42
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	70	@70
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	65	@65
Rump Butts.....	25	@25
Flank Steaks.....	25	@25
Boneless Chunks.....	12	@12
Shoulder Clods.....	18	@18
Hanging Tenderloins.....	14	@14
Trimnings.....	14	@14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	12	@14
Hearts.....	6	@8
Tongues.....	6	@8
Sweetbreads.....	53	@53
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	8	@11
Extra Tripe, plain.....	4	@5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10 1/2	@10 1/2
Livers.....	12	@13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	9	@9

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	20	@20
Good Carcass.....	16	@19
Good Saddle.....	28	@30
Good Backs.....	30	@30
Medium Backs.....	30	@30

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	12	@14
Sweetbreads.....	63 1/2	@70
Calif Livers.....	34	@40

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	25	@26
Medium Lambs.....	23	@24
Choice Saddle.....	30	@32
Medium Saddle.....	30	@30
Choice Fores.....	18	@18
Medium Fores.....	16	@16
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	22	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	10	@10
Light Sheep.....	13	@13
Heavy Saddle.....	14	@14
Light Saddle.....	19	@19
Heavy Fores.....	7	@7
Light Fores.....	9	@9
Mutton Legs.....	20	@20
Mutton Loins.....	18	@18
Mutton Stew.....	6	@6
sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	15	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	18	@18
Pork Loins.....	21	@21
Leaf Lard.....	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Tenderloins.....	62	@62
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Butts.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Hocks.....	13	@13
Trimnings.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	16	@16
Tails.....	9	@9
Snouts.....	9	@9
Pigs' Feet.....	6	@6
Pigs' Heads.....	10	@10
Blade Bones.....	6	@6
Blade Meat.....	16	@16
Cheek Meat.....	11	@11
Hog livers, per lb.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Neck Bones.....	5	@5
Skinned Shoulders.....	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	7	@7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	5	@5
Pork Tongues.....	20	@20
Slip Bones.....	9	@9
Tail Bones.....	10	@10
Brains.....	16	@16
Back fat.....	16	@16
Hams.....	25	@25
Calas.....	14	@14
Belies.....	21	@21

SAUSAGE

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	17	@17
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	16	@16
Choice Bologna.....	16 1/2	@16 1/2

Frankfurters

Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	24	@24
Minced Sausage.....	17 1/2	@17 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	18	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	19	@19
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Oxford Lean Sausage.....	53	@53
Polish Sausage.....	20	@20
Garlic Sausage.....	17	@17
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19	@19
Country Fresh Sausage.....	22	@22
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	23	@23
Luncheon Roll.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	19	@19
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	46	@46
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Loin Roll, Cooked.....	37	@37

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	44	@44
Beef Casings Salami, best.....	44	@44
Italian Salami (new goods).....	48	@48
Capri.....	35	@35
Holsteiner.....	30	@30
Peppertoni, long links.....	38	@38
Farmer.....	48	@48

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	240	@240
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	140	@140
Pork, link, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	160	@160
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	160	@160
Polish Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	140	@140
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	140	@140
Frankfurters, kits.....	300	@300
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	170	@170
Blood Sausage, kits.....	330	@330
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	230	@230
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	250	@250
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	115	@115
Head Cheese, kits.....	240	@240
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	110	@110

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.50	
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.25	
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21.00	
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	22.25	
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	22.25	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70.00	
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	67.00	
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	60.50	

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$ 3.15	\$ 6.00	\$ 20.00	
Roast beef.....	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Roast mutton.....	3.15	6.00	20.00	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	4.85	8.90	
Ox tongue, whole.....	13.25	17.50	53.00	
Luncheon tongue.....	2.50	4.15	12.25	
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.15	5.50	
Roast beef hash.....				
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.85	3.15	6.00	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.20	2.40	4.15	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.30			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.05	4.25		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.50	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.30
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	\$30.00
Plate Beef.....	28.00
Rollettes.....	28.00
Rump Butts.....	30.00
Mess Pork.....	31.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	30.00
Family Back Pork.....	30.00
Bean Pork.....	28.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Pure Lard.....	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....		

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	26	@26
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	17	@17
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	26	@26

DRIY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	16.75	@16.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	16.50	@16.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	16.00	@16.00
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	16.75	@16.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	15.75	@15.75
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	13.75	@13.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	14.50	@14.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	15.50	@15.50
Extra Short Bellies.....	14.50	@14.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	14.50	@14.50
Short Clears.....	14.50	@14.50
Butts.....	11.50	@11.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	27	@28 1/2
Regular Hams.....	26	@30 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	17	@17
Calas, 6 @ 12 lb. average.....	17	@17
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	40	@41
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	21	@21
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg., 23 1/2 @ 24 avg.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	49	@49
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	44	@44
Dried Beef Outsides.....	38	@38
Dried Beef Steaks, best.....	44 1/2	@44 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	30	@30

Regular Boiled Hams.....	36	@36
Boiled Calas.....	32	@32
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	48	@48
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	34	@34

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef Rounds, per set.....	30	@26
Beef Export Rounds.....	30	@25
Beef Middles, per set.....	30	@25
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	30	@22
Beef Weasands.....	12	@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	12	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	12	@.85
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	12	@1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	12	@1.50
Hog Middles, per set.....	12	@.25
Hog Bungs, export.....	12	@.25
Hog Bungs, large.....	12	@.17
Hog Bungs, medium.....	12	@.14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	12	@.8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	12	@.10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....		@.10
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....		@.10
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....		@.10

FERTILIZERS

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.25	@3.35
Hootmeal, per unit.....	2.75	@3.00
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.75	@3.00
Ground tankage, 11%.....	2.60	@2.90
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.50	@2.75
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.50	@2.50
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	25.00	@27.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	32.00	@35.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	26.00	@28.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, per ton.....	240.00	@250.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	45.00	@50.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	45.00	@50.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	60.00	@65.00
Round shin bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00	@100.00
Round shin bones, lights, per ton.....	70.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, heavies, per ton.....	70.00	@80.00
Flat shin bones, lights, per ton.....	70.00	@80.00
Thigh bones, heavies, per ton.....	80.00	@90.00
Thigh bones, lights, per ton.....	60.00	@70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	30.00	@35.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	13.25	@13.25
Prime, steam, loose.....	12.05	@12.05
Leaf.....	12.25	@12.25
Compound.....	11.50	@11.50
Neutral lard.....	18.00	@18.25

STEARINES

Prime oleo.....	8 1/4	@8 1/4
Tallow.....	7	@7 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	5	@5 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	7	@7 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	13	@13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	12	@12 1/2
Oleo stock.....	9	@10
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	8	@70
Lard oil, loose.....	1 1/2	@1 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	5 1/2	@6

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7	@7 1/2
Choice country.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2

GREASES

White, choice.....	6 1/2	@7
White, "A".....	6 1/2	@7
White, "B".....	5 1/2	@6
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	4	@4 1/2
Cracking.....	5	@5 1/2
House.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Yellow.....	5	@5 1/2
Brown.....	4 1/2	@4 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	8 1/2	@9
Garbage, grease, loose.....	3 1/2	@4
Glycerine, C. P.....	10	@10 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	15 1/2	@16
Glycerine, crude soap.....	8 1/2	@9
Glycerine, candle.....	nom.	@10

COTONSEED OILS

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Retail Section

RETAIL MEAT PRICE DECLINE.

Retail meat prices are falling along with wholesale prices, according to the results of a survey of conditions in New York City made by the Meat Trade Council, composed of both retailers and packers. August F. Grimm, the well-known retailer, who is chairman of the council, is authority for the statement that although the decline has been slow, it is continuing. He says:

"The decline in prices is most noticeable when comparison is made with the figures of six months ago. This is especially true of the cuts of medium-grade beef, which in the last few months have declined from 2 to 8 cents a pound. The prime grades of beef show declines nearly as great. Round steak, for example, at many markets is now selling for nearly one-third less than the figures of last summer. Even sirloin steak is selling 25 per cent less than it sold for last July.

"Lamb and mutton prices likewise show a marked decline over the figures of six months ago. Legs of lamb, which sold in some shops last summer at 48 cents a pound, were quoted this week at 37 cents a pound, a decline of 23 per cent. Rib chops have declined one-quarter as compared with figures of six months ago.

"The decline in pork products is particularly marked. Last summer pork loins sold at 40 cents a pound; today they are selling in many shops at 30 cents, a decline of one-quarter. Fresh and smoked hams have declined a third, the prices of all products in fact reflecting the sharp declines which have occurred in the wholesale markets.

"Housewives are advised to buy more pork, and the retailers declare that smoked hams are at good bargain prices. Meats of the very highest quality, those from the higher grades of cattle, are still high in price, because demand is concentrated on them. Medium grades of meat can be obtained at reasonable prices. Mutton is selling at good figures, but the public taste seems to be turning away from it at present. Poultry is high and there is not the normal supply of the best grades.

"Rapid reduction of prices of meats in the retail stores is prevented by high overhead costs, some of which are increasing rather than decreasing. Freight rates have increased, raising the cost to the retailer. Store rents are at very high levels and, not being protected by legislation, the retailers fear still further increases.

"The retailer is also receiving less for by-products, for which the market has almost disappeared. A year ago calfskins were selling at \$1.30 a pound; at present the price is 15 cents a pound. A year ago butchers' suet sold at 20 cents a pound; today the market is 5 and 6 cents. Fat trimmings have declined from 11 cents to 1½ cents.

RETAILERS' READJUSTMENT HINTS.

With shrinkage of inventories becoming almost a daily affair in retail merchandising, the retailer will do well to take advantage of the measures for safeguarding his interests during the readjustment period and the analysis of creative salesmanship, as they are presented in the Business Building Bulletin sent out by Armour & Company for January.

Concerning the process of readjustment the Bulletin says: "We are passing through a period of readjustment to new price levels. When this has been fully accomplished, business will be on a firmer footing than for many months in the past. "When prices drop, any goods in stock are thereby reduced. To show a profit during a period of price reductions calls for the most careful management.

"It is a time to watch credits closely. Collections should be prompt. Customers are apt to be slow in payment of old debts. The possibility of unemployment may aggravate the situation and make collections doubly hard. The retailer should meet his own obligations promptly and thus guard his credit standing with his bank and with the firms from which he buys. Taking advantage of every possible discount will help make profits during the period of liquidation. Operating costs must be cut to the bone and all unnecessary expense done away with.

"Particularly should the retailer buy carefully, watching market prices closely and keeping his stock as low as he can without lowering his standard of service.

"In these times a merchant cannot afford to be burdened with slow moving stocks. He should pin his faith to well-known brands that are nationally advertised. Such goods fluctuate least in value and are the most rapid sellers. But he should buy even that kind only in amounts that are necessary to meet current demands, making it a rule to buy often rather than in large quantities.

"Profits cannot be made with lax business methods when prices are moving down. Close check must be kept on all details of store operation."

The bulletin analyzes creative salesmanship as consisting of four cardinal principles. They are:

- "1. Recognizing the buyer's sense of self-interest.
- "2. Knowing the qualities and uses of the goods offered.
- "3. Telling about what is offered.
- "4. Showing what is offered."

The bulletin advises that the first business of a merchant is to study and understand the buyer's self-interest—trace it to its roots. He must ask himself what kind of goods do his buyers like best, and why; what additional goods could he add to his line that might please them. The merchant must be always thinking about his store from the viewpoint of his customer.

Knowledge of merchandising is one of the most important essentials of salesmanship. When a buyer is trying to make up her mind, just a word of information about the quality of the article in question, or its uses, will usually swing a sale. It is equally essential for a merchant to know his customers. Business is largely a matter of friendship cultivated by taking an interest in the buyer's personal needs and preferences. A merchant who takes pains to become acquainted with his customers, instead of treating all as strangers; is on the surest road to success.

The third principle of creative salesmanship as explained by the bulletin is that of telling about what is offered. Telling does not have to be done all by word of mouth. Good displays in the window do some powerful telling. They bring the customer into contact with what the merchant has to offer.

Once buyers are inside the store, they must not only be told about merchandise, they must be shown. They are governed to a large degree by what they see. Beyond what the buyer has in mind to buy

anyway, whatever else she purchases is almost sure to be something that is on display.

The popular store of today is the one that has an abundance of displays and food demonstrations. It tempts the physical senses, making its wares look good, smell good and taste good.

Going back to the question of profits, the bulletin emphasizes the fact that the profit realized from any business does not depend upon the amount of invested capital. It is determined by the manner in which that capital is made to work. Money invested in business is like seed-grain which must reproduce itself again and again. If a merchant buys an article for a dollar and never sells it, his dollar is lost. If he buys for a dollar and sells it for a dollar he is out his operating expenses. If he buys it for a dollar and sells it for a dollar and a half, but takes too long to do so, he is still operating at a loss. For time must always be taken into consideration in figuring returns on investment.

Money has earning power, but when it is tied up into stock that doesn't move quickly, then that earning power is wasted. Turnover means the investment of dollars in goods, the sale of those goods, re-investment, re-sale and so on; and the transaction must be repeated often and at a profit.

Frequent and profitable turnover is the object of every business undertaking. Goods must be sold; they must be restocked and re-sold. It is through this continuous selling that turnover is realized.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The Public Market of Ossining has capitalized with a stock of \$5,000.

A meat market has been opened in Ferndale, Calif., by Walter Simmons.

C. C. Wasson has purchased a partnership interest in the meat market of Frank Robb, at Osceola, Iowa.

A meat market has been opened in connection with the Reliable Department Store, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Reindeer meat, shipped from Nome, Alaska, has been placed on sale in the public markets of Portland, Ore.

Hintzen Brothers, proprietors of the Sheridan Meat Market, Sheridan, Ore., have opened a market in McMinnville.

An 800-pound safe containing about \$600 was stolen from the meat market of Adam Giesler, at Portsmouth, Ohio, recently.

Thieves recently took \$500 from the safe of Samuel Kaplin, proprietor of the Economy Meat Market, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Majsek has purchased the grocery and meat market at 110 West Main street, Little Falls, N. Y., from Mrs. Brown of Amsterdam.

J. E. Downey, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has purchased a building at North State and Chestnut streets, Chicago, where he plans to establish a meat market early next summer.

Harry G. King, owner of the Central Meat Market, Stillwater, Okla., which was destroyed by fire recently, is opening a new market in the Blevins and Blevins building.

Knut H. Marin has been taken into partnership by the Cameron Brothers, meat dealers at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The firm will hereafter be known as Cameron Brothers & Company.

G. A. Burkett will open a meat market in Walthill, Nebr.

H. W. Ginke has opened a meat market in Berlin, Wis.

A new meat market is to be opened soon in Orchards, Wash.

Anton Markovich will open a meat market in Buhl, Minn.

Anton Logan has opened a meat market in Keewatin, Minn.

J. F. Mullis is opening a meat and grocery store in Dublin, Ga.

Chas. P. Hardin has bought a meat business at Havelock, Nebr.

A new market has been opened at Ke-waunee, Wis., by Chas. Lutien.

The City Meat Market at Mullens, W. Va., has been destroyed by fire.

Hugo Geyso has rented the meat market of Dix Brothers at Wrightstown, Wis.

Wade Thompson has purchased the Five Points Meat Market at Charleston, Ill.

E. J. Winget & Son have sold their meat market in Butte, Nebr., to M. A. Borral.

Lauber & Co., meat dealers at Little Rock, Ia., have sold out to J. A. Grimm.

Hugh Moore has moved his meat market at Stevensville, Mont., into larger quarters.

James P. Peterson has leased the meat market of Vinc Fait, at River Falls, Wis.

The rendering plant of I. Slutsky at Grundy Center, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

J. E. Meurer, Nicollett, Minn., has been succeeded in the meat business by August Schroeder.

A. J. Haagenson will erect a new building to house his meat business at Paynesville, Minn.

Schellburg and Rendiger have bought the meat market of Hall & Son, at West Point, Nebr.

A. F. Mackie has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Broken Bow, Nebr., to J. W. Scott & Co.

It is reported that a new meat market will be opened in Rosalia, Wash., by Mr. Bartlett of that city.

A. C. Galitz, of Evanston, Ill., has been placed in charge of the McDonough Meat Market at Lake Forest.

Buchanan Brothers have sold their meat market in Greensville, Pa., to Homer C. Harpst and Roy B. Mecklen.

Chris Carlson recently acquired the meat market of C. O. Brady, at Beach, N. D., and later sold it to Norman Rost.

The dissolution is reported of the partnership of Louis Wetsel and Alfred Fletcher, meat dealers at Okanogan, Wash.

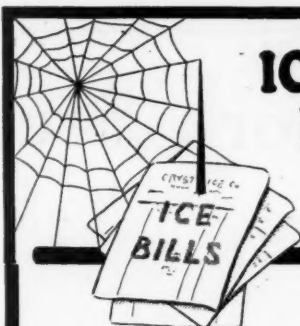
Peter Lieg has bought a lot in Shawano, Wis., upon which he will erect a building to house a new meat market.

The Boise Butcher Company, Boise, Idaho, have opened what is known as the "Branch Market," at 813 Idaho street.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Cheyenne, Wyo., for the Union Co-operation Meat Market, which is capitalized at \$10,000.

Max Wickhorst, L. D. Kembeck and H. G. Payton have taken over the meat market of the Strong Mercantile Company, at Brighton, Colo.

The City Meat Market and Grocery of Itasca, Tex., owned by Davis & Clayton, has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss will probably be between \$10,000 and \$15,000.



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TO USERS OF *York* Mechanical Refrigeration

Ice Bills and the worries that go with the iced refrigerator are soon forgotten by the Butcher whose refrigeration is produced by a York Mechanical Refrigerating System.

The constant, low temperature, produced by Mechanical Refrigeration, quickly chills and preserves the meats placed in the coolers at their best.



YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

LIVESTOCK AND FOOD SUPPLY.

(Continued from page 21.)

made on us it would have been necessary to extend our area of cultivation which is a process that could not be accomplished in a few years.

Where large amounts of crops are fed to livestock resulting in indirect consumption, the standard of living of the people is usually high. People who eat crops exclusively and particularly one crop, as rice in China and potatoes in Ireland, the standard of living is low. When periods of stringency press upon them the nations with livestock and high standards of living can change their mode of living, but a nation that subsists on one crop like the people of China cannot change their standard of living during such periods. They cannot elevate nor lower their standard of living. A nation with a high standard of living as the United States can withstand their severe shocks occasioned by such conflicts as have just closed.

Animals Are Condensers of Food.

In the past the destruction of food has been portrayed as a red blot upon the livestock industry. If the war had continued the so-called destruction of food in the past by livestock will prove to be the nation's benefactor. The hog is our greatest corn consuming animal. Ordinarily the hog consumes about seven pounds of corn to produce one pound of pork. The hogs are not a waste of food. They are condensers of food. Had meat not been an important source of food in the past, it is doubtful if the corn crops of Illinois and Iowa would have reached its present extensive state. The fact that America could meet the emergency occasioned by the world conflict rests on our national system of livestock farming. The greater the so-called waste of food in the past, the greater our ability to meet future emergencies. The greater the condensing process of food fed to animals, the greater the opportunity for the release of surplus cereal foods in periods when, if ever, starvation raps at our door.

Animals as a National Refinery.

Aside from certain classes of livestock where much grain is fed to produce a prime product, animals cannot be considered wasters of foods. A large part of the livestock is raised in the non-cereal producing areas, upon ranges, blue grass pasture, forests, clearings and throughout the semi-arid plains and mountainous regions. In the more populous districts and fertile farming regions with their production of cereals livestock, in addition to consuming

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some of these cereals is kept to consume products of the farm, which otherwise would be wasted and by-products of urban industries. Man cares not to consume the grass, hay, straw and corn fodder of the farm nor the bran, oil meal or gluten of the urban factories. Livestock perform an economic function by converting these products into a palatable food for man.

Recapitulation.

I. Livestock and livestock farming have extended the crop area far beyond the needs of our population for direct cereal consumption which permits us to suddenly change our diet if conditions demand.

II. The consumption of livestock products by a nation is synonymous with a high standard of living. Nations with low standards of living are not so efficient. In a serious emergency we can change, if necessary, from our present high standard of living, meat eating, to a lower standard of living, a cereal consuming, a precious weapon to be used when necessity demands in times of need.

III. Livestock is the condenser and shock absorber of our national farming. When crops are abundant large amounts of eatable products are fed to livestock and condensed into eatable products. When eatable crops are scarce the livestock can supply the needs.

IV. Livestock is the nation's greatest refinery, as it converts foods unfit for human consumption into the world's most palatable foods.

New York Section

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, Chicago, and J. I. Russell, New England district manager, are in town this week.

The friends of R. P. Smith of Edward Morris' office in Chicago, who was taken ill in Philadelphia recently, will be glad to know that his condition is improving.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will be held at Maennerchor Hall, in East 56th street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20.

J. W. Patton of Morris & Company, who was in New York last week, left for Philadelphia Tuesday. T. B. Clothey of the glue department and E. P. Linn of the offal department of Morris & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

Frank W. Lyman, formerly superintendent for Armour & Company in the New York district and now general manager of Armour interests in Argentina, who has been visiting in the states for the last two months, will sail on January 15th for South America.

H. Heinemann, treasurer of the New York Veal & Mutton Company and a director of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, with his wife, entertained a large party of guests at the Hotel Astor in commemoration of their 40th wedding anniversary.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 15 to 20 cents per pound and averaged 17, 13 cents per pound.

A. R. Marquis of the provision department, W. J. Wilson of the mutton grading department, and C. H. Kane of the construction department of Swift & Company, Chicago, as well as A. E. Bump, construction department, Boston, were in town this week.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 8, 1921, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 3,475 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19 lbs.; Bronx, 8 lbs.; Queens, 33 lbs.; total, 3,535 lbs. Poultry and Game—Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; Bronx, 30 lbs.; total, 35 lbs.

The Mutual Aid Society of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company has decided to hold its "plant dance" on Saturday evening, January 29th. Chairman Edwards and Louis Meyer are sitting up nights thinking up surprises and in the opinion of those who know, January 29th is going to be a night which will linger in the memories of those who attend this function. There will be ten men in the orchestra and each, in addition to being a musician, is famed as an entertainer.

On Saturday evening, January 7, Wilson & Company had a sales conference and

dinner at their New York plant offices, 45th street and First avenue. All the managers and salesmen of the branch houses in the New York district, as well as the department heads and salesmen of the 45th street plant, were present. The men first enjoyed a very fine dinner and then listened with appreciation and enthusiasm to interesting and suggestive talks outlining the company's policy for the coming year. Among the speakers were Vice-presidents J. Moog, A. E. Petersen and V. D. Skipworth; W. A. Lynde, New York, plant manager; J. J. Wilkie, general branch house manager; E. S. LaBart, publicity manager; Wm. H. Rankin, head of the well-known advertising firm of Wm. H. Rankin Co. I. Stiefel, manager of the New York district, acted as toastmaster, and his characteristic remarks were enjoyed by all, as usual. As a toastmaster he has no superior.

Hearings on the proposed New York City ordinance requiring the employment of licensed refrigerating engineers wherever refrigerating machines are used were held by the council committee last Thursday. Refrigerating interests appeared against the measure, Frank A. Horne of the Merchants Refrigerating Company making the chief argument. Retail butchers, who would be greatly oppressed by such a measure, were represented by George Kramer, Albert Rosen and Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge of the State association. An amendment was suggested limiting the requirement to machines of ten tons or more, which of course would exempt meat dealers and others using small machines. It was evident that the measure was backed by labor union interests, to make jobs for their men. Labor leaders appeared in force and made vague arguments concerning the danger of operating machines without licensed engineers. They tried to make a lot of the few accidents which have taken place, but did not say how these accidents could have been prevented by licensed engineers, had they been on hand. The hearing was to be continued this week.

When it comes to being compelled to buy a special trunk to keep one's collection of silk shirts in, the palm goes to F. C. Rogers, the youngest and one of the most popular brokers in the East, who makes his headquarters on Front street, Philadelphia. Rogers recently celebrated his 18th birthday, and from all over the country presents poured in. Strange to say, they were all similar, and consisted of silk shirts of every color known to civilization. Not all his friends knew his size, and the result is that he has been keeping his friends supplied at cost. And the way his list of friends has grown is marvelous. Fred Pfund is the proud possessor of a yellow, green and heliotrope combination. Frank Reed, whose initials are H. R. (guess what they stand for), caused a small-sized riot on the floor of the bourse when he appeared in his. The dignified head of the O'Neil & Payne establishment was the cause of a blockade on Delaware avenue. T. W. Riley's bantam-weight stenographer has had cross eyes for two weeks trying to follow the colors on his manly bosom and take dictation at the same time. And so it goes along the line, Rogers trying to get rid of his birthday gifts and causing his friends trouble. It was suggested that he cut up the remainder for lounseing robes and nighties. But F. C. says shirts they are, and shirts they remain, and day shirts at that. Moral, don't have birthdays says Olton of the New York office.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$20.00@21.00	\$18.50@	\$	\$
Good	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	16.50@18.00
Medium	15.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Common	12.00@15.00			14.00@15.00
COWS:				
Good	14.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50
Medium	12.00@13.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	11.00@12.00			13.00@14.00
BULLS:				
Good		14.00@		
Medium		12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	
Common	10.50@11.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@15.00	
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	19.00@20.00		25.00@26.00	
Good	17.00@19.00		24.00@25.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	16.00@17.00		22.00@24.00	21.00@23.00
Common	12.00@13.00		16.00@20.00	17.00@20.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	27.00@29.00
Good	22.00@23.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	25.00@26.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@26.00
Common	15.00@17.00			22.00@23.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	18.00@19.00	22.00@24.00	21.00@22.00	
Medium	16.00@17.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	
Common	14.00@15.00			
MUTTON:				
Good	11.00@12.00	16.00@17.00	13.00@14.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@14.00
Common	7.00@8.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00	10.00@13.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	21.00@23.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	24.00@27.00
10-12 lb. average	20.00@21.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
12-14 lb. average	18.00@19.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	22.00@24.00
14 lbs. over	17.00@18.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@22.00
SHOULDER:				
Plain				
Skinned	14.00@16.00		16.00@17.00	13.00@18.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	17.00@14.00	15.50@16.50		13.00@16.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00	10.00@15.00
8 lb. over	11.00@12.00			
BUTTS:				
Boneless				
Boston style	16.00@17.00		20.00@22.00	18.00@22.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



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There was on exhibition recently in the coolers of the Meyer Kornbloom Co., in West Washington Market, two carloads, consisting of 51 cattle, from the Harris Abattoir Co., of Toronto, that were said by experts to have been the finest dressed beef seen in the New York markets for 25 years. They weighed from 700 to 1,000 lbs. each, and if the size of the audience crowding the cooler during the time they were on exhibition is any indication, they certainly were well worth looking at. Among the many good judges was noticed the head beef man from the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., who pronounced the beef the finest quality he ever saw in New York. Much of it was purchased by the buyers of the big hotel supply companies. It was not alone the quality, but the shape of the quarters, small shanks, legs and heavy prime parts, and the superb condition they were in when they reached New York. This quality is what makes an establishment famous, and The Harris Abattoir Company's reputation is already firmly established in New York.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

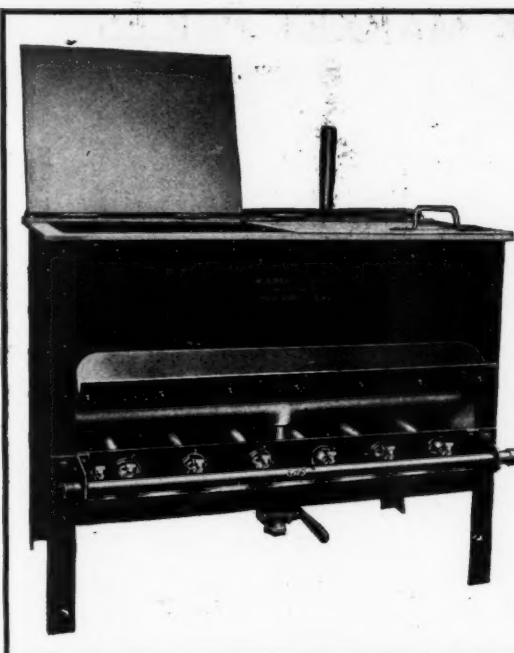
Under a continued slow demand there was a general downward trend of prices on all fresh meats.

Good steer beef and all averages of pork loins showed the greatest weakness, with Monday's opening prices on beef steady to \$1 higher than the previous Friday. A slow demand which followed resulted in declines at all markets, with closing prices on good steers mostly below one week ago, and common and medium unchanged. The generally strong position of the past two weeks on all grades of cow beef was changed into sharp declines. Good cows closed 50 cents to \$1.50 lower than one week ago at the three markets, while common and medium held steady at New York and Philadelphia, but declined \$1 to \$1.50 at Boston. A slight improvement in the demand for bulls enabled wholesalers to move increased receipts at prices steady to 50c higher. There was a general slowing up in the demand for kosher beef after mid-week and uneven declines was a feature of the trade during the closing days.

Sharp and uneven advances on veal of the previous week were turned into corresponding declines during the present week at all markets. New York lost \$3 to \$4 on all grades and Philadelphia \$2 to \$3. Offerings at Boston were very light, with practically none on sale for several days.

Eastern lamb trade continues uneven and demand uncertain. Conditions are nervous and price fluctuations are frequent. Sharp declines were a feature of the week's trade. Closing prices at Boston and New York are \$2 to \$3 lower than one week ago, and Philadelphia \$1 to \$2 lower. Yearlings were sold at prices mostly steady with one week ago.

A general advance on Monday on all grades of mutton was partly held throughout the week at New York and Boston, where closing prices are mostly \$1 higher



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than a week ago. Philadelphia lost the advance and closed in line with the previous Friday.

Following a general slow demand on pork, sharp daily declines have been a feature of the fresh pork trade through the week. Closing prices on loins are \$3 to \$5 lower than Monday and \$2 to \$4 below one week ago. The demand for fresh shoulder cuts was uneven and declines range from \$1 to \$2 at Boston and New York to \$5 at Philadelphia.

Boston closed weak on steers, lamb and pork; mutton steady. and all grades of cows steady to slightly higher. There will be a light carryover of pork. New York closed slow and weak on beef, veal and pork; lamb and mutton closed steady at the week's decline. There will be a light carryover of beef, veal and pork. Philadelphia closed steady on cows, beef and mutton, and weak to lower on other meats. There is a moderate carryover of steer beef, veal, lamb and pork.

COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL.

(Continued from page 34.)

Cocoonut oil is desirable for the manufacture of cold process soap because it becomes more completely saponified than other oils under the conditions of this process. Cochin oil up to 20 per cent is used in some of the best toilet soaps, but inferior grades are utilized for cheaper soaps. Marine soaps, that is, soaps which will lather in salt water, are made entirely from cocoonut or palm kernel oil. About 15 per cent cocoonut oil is used in the manufacture of fine shaving soap.

Before the war, the manufacture of margarine and vegetable butter had reached large proportions in Germany, England and other North European countries. During the progress of the conflict, however, the manufacture of all types of edible vegetable oil products received a great impetus in the United States. In 1918, of the total consumption of cocoonut oil in this country, reckoned at 421,000,000 pounds, 13,000,000 pounds were used by the lard substitute industry, 62,000,000 pounds by the oleomargarine industry and about 116,000,000 pounds were sold under private brands for cooking oils.

Although by far the larger share of the imports of cocoonut oil into the United States is consumed by domestic manufacturers, this country has also become an important exporter of cocoonut oil. Prior to 1919, exports were relatively unimportant. In 1919 they suddenly expanded to 126,566,000 pounds. During the present year they have decreased heavily.

It should be possible, however, for the United States to maintain an important position as an exporter of cocoonut oil, though its exportation in the form of manufactured products is perhaps more to be desired. Table E shows by countries exports of cocoonut oil from the United States for the calendar year 1919, and the first nine months of 1920.

TABLE E—EXPORTS OF COCOANUT OIL FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES IN 1919 AND 1920.*

	1919. (in thousands of pounds)	1920. (9 mos.) (in thousands of pounds)
Belgium	23,330	4,374
France	16,324	96
Netherlands	17,162	5,139
Sweden	6,548	832
United Kingdom	35,187	3,011
Canada	2,320	6,012
Cuba	642	1,778
Other countries	18,855	5,597
Total	126,566	27,030

*Includes crude and refined oil, and domestic exports and foreign exports (re-exports).

Exports of copra from the United States were of little importance prior to 1917. In that year about 4,000,000 pounds were exported. In 1918 only 476,000 pounds were exported, but in 1919 exports rose to nearly 21,000,000 pounds. Of this France received 5,780,000 pounds, Denmark 5,304,000 pounds, the United Kingdom 4,363,000 pounds, Spain 3,159,000 pounds and Belgium 1,442,000 pounds. This re-export trade seems to have been a temporary phase as exports for the first nine months of 1920 were less than 725,000 pounds.

European buyers of copra and cocoonut oil are endeavoring to divert the trade in these products from the United States to their own ports. The re-establishment of normal trade conditions in countries which before the war were large producers and consumers of cocoonut oil will doubtless result in a contest for the trade in cocoonut products. Great Britain especially is showing a determination to regain the trade in vegetable oils which was lost during the war.

A large share of the territory that produces cocoonut oil and copra is under British control and the tendency has been to divert the exports of the colonies and protectorates to the British market. British interests are active in establishing oil mills throughout the British colonies and recently three of the largest oil plants of the Philippine Islands passed under British control. If the United States desires to retain its present position in the cocoonut oil and copra market, an aggressive policy will be necessary, including the further development of the cocoonut industry in American tropical territories.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to choice.....	8.50@11.25
Cows, common to choice.....	2.25@ 7.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	6.25@ 9.00
Heifers.....	@.....

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	18.00@18.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@10.00
Calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, medium to fair, 100 lbs.....	11.50@12.00
Sheep, ewes, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 5.50
Wethers.....	@ 6.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 2.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11.00
Hogs, medium.....	@11.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11.50
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@11.50
Roughs.....	@ 9.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	.24 @25
Choice, native, light.....	.22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	.17 @21

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	.22 @24
Choice, native, light.....	.22 @22
Native, common to good.....	.18 @20
Choice, Western, heavy.....	.19 @20
Choice, Western, light.....	.17 @18
Common to fair, Texas.....	.15 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	.21 @22
Common to fair heifers.....	.17 @18
Choice cows.....	.15 @16
Common to fair cows.....	.14 @15
Fresh hologna bulls.....	.15 @15½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@26	@32
No. 2 ribs.....	@18	@26
No. 3 ribs.....	@15	@23
No. 1 loins.....	@20	@34
No. 2 loins.....	@22	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@15	@24
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@20	@26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@25	@26
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@20	@21
No. 1 rounds.....	@17	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@14	@16
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	@15
No. 1 chucks.....	@14	@18
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@16
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 8	@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@24
Western calves, choice.....	@25
Western calves, fair to good.....	@23
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@16
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@16½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16½
Pigs.....	@16½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@28
Lambs, choice.....	@27
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	@25
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs, avg.....	@24
Smoked picnic, light.....	@19
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@18
Smoked shoulders.....	@22
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@32
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@36
Smoked beef ribs.....	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@21

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@29
Frozen pork loins.....	@26
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@48
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@45
Shoulders, city.....	@20
Shoulders, Western.....	@20
Butts, regular, Western.....	@24
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@24
Butts, boneless, Western.....	@26
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@17
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	17c a pound

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hooft, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c	a piece
Sweetbreads, real.....	@75c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@90c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@8c	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@50c	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@9c	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.75
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@26
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@28
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef humps, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@43
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@1.25
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10½	13½
Pepper, red.....	26	30
Allspice.....	6	9
Cinnamon.....	13	16
Coriander.....	4½	7
Cloves.....	28	33
Ginger.....	14	17
Mace.....	38	43

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bags.	Bbls.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	11½	12
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	12½	13
Refined nitrate soda, C. L. gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L. gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L. crystal.....	5½	6
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L. crystal.....	6½	6½

Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 180 lbs, net, 1c over above prices.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.15
No. 2 skins.....	@.13
No. 3 skins.....	@.05
Branded skins.....	@.06
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.11
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.09
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@1.30
No. 1 B. M., 8½@12 lbs.....	@1.05
No. 2 B. M., 8½@12 lbs.....	@.85
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@.80

Ticky skins, 9½@12 lbs.....	@.60
No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@1.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.50
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@2.25
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@2.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@3.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@2.75
Branded kips.....	@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.00
Ticky kips.....	@1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.00

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.37	@38
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.37	@37
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.35	@36
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@35
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.28	@30
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.23	@25
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@25
Western, scalded.....	@24

Ducks—	
Long Island, frozen, lb.....	@40
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 9.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 7.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	5.00@ 6.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express, fancy.....	@40
Chickens, via express.....	@36
Old roosters, via freight.....	@22
Turkeys, via freight.....	@40
Ducks, via freight.....	@40
Geese, via freight.....	@28
Pigeons, per pair.....	@50
Guineas, per pair.....	@60

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	53½
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@54½
Creamery, firsts.....	@52
Creamery, seconds.....	@37
Creamery, lower grades.....	@36

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@72
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@70
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@68
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@66
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	@54
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	@57

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton...	@35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	40.00@42.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	30.00@45.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	4.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	4.00@ 4.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	5.00@ 5.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	4.00 and 50c
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs, guar., 25 per cent, 4n bags.....	@ 3.50

